

continued working. A regularly constituted managing committee is necessary. Existence of suitable assets including buildings, the present level of activity of institutions as expressed in the terms and conditions—these are some more conditions.

Deaths in the Electricity Department due to Electric Shocks

Q.—1575. Smt. K. S. NAGA-RATHNAMMA (Gundlupet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of employees of the Electrical Department who died due to electric shocks and other risks during the last one year;

(b) the persons responsible for inspecting and reporting of such incidents?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works).—

(a) 30 up to 15th December 1957 in the year 1957-58.

(b) The Government Electric Inspector and his staff.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—1957-58 ಸೆಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಜನರು ನತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಕಾಳಿಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಕಾಂಪನ್ಸೆಫೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಿ? ಅಂಥವರ ಮುಕ್ತಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿರಿ?

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ನತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಜನರ ಸಂಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏಪ್ರೈಲ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಳ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಪೆಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಹಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಪನ್ಸೆಫೇಷನ್ ಏಪ್ರೈಲ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮಾಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸತ್ತವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ರಿಕಾಡುF ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಜಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದುವರು ಏನೇನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಸೂಲಗೆ ಕೆಳಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಂಗಿಯ ಏಲ್ಲ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—What is the maximum relief that each person or his family gets in these cases?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—630 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಿಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು 1,050 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪರವಾದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. 800, 900, 810

ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಿಂತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಚಂಪರಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಂಪನ್ಸೆಫೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Will the Government give immediate relief?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ.—ಅ 30 ಜನರ ಕೆಲವನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹಳ ಏಪ್ರೈಲ್?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅ ಅಂತಿ ಅಂತ ಗಳು ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಂಪನ್ಸೆಫೇಷನ್ ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ರಿಕಾಡ್ ತಯಾರಾಗಿತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಸರಕಾರೀ ಇಲ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕ ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೇಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ತನಿಷ್ಟವಾದಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇವರು ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಳಗೆ ಕೆಲವುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ? ವಾಸ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಾರ್ತಾ ವಾಂಶವನ್ನು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವವರಾಗೆ ಏಷಾರ್ಡು ವಾರ್ತಾ ದಿದ್ದಿರೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೇಕ್ಟರ್ ಇರುವುದು, under the direct control of Government and not under the Board.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Are such cases governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕ ದಿಪಾತ್ಮಕ್ ಮಂಟಪಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪ್, ಸ್ಪೇಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಅರ್ಫರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ತನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಡ್ರೆಕ್ಸೆಲ್ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಂಟೆಲ್ಲೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಭಿನರಸನ್ನು ತಾರ್ನಾಥರ್ ಮಾಡುವೆಡ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—When there are a number of casualties have the Government investigated into the causes of the accidents?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The cause of each accident was investigated and there is record to show how it happened and all that; there are details of the investigation.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—May I know whether there were wounded persons?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Yes; about 81 non-fatal cases.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Have the Government contemplated measures to prevent such accidents hereafter?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—There are set rules and instructions to prevent accidents, which should be observed. In spite of that, these accidents do happen now and then.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.—ಅ 30 ಜರ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ ಎಪ್ಲೆ ಜನರ ಚೆಂಪರಿ ನಾಶನಾಡಿರು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವಿರಳಿಗಾಡೆ.—ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚೆಂಪರಿ ನಾಶನಾಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದವರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.—ಚೆಂಪರಿ ನಾಶಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ Workmen's Compensation Act apply ಅಗತ್ಯದೇಯೇ ಅಥವಾ M.S.R. ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವಿರಳಿಗಾಡೆ.—M.S.R ರಾಲ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ವಯನಲಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. Workmen's Compensation Act ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—The Minister was pleased to say that there were certain orders of Government under which compensation was paid. I should like to know how many have chosen to claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—In every one of these cases they will be paid.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—Does it mean that they do not get according to the Government Orders but only under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—When the claims were finally settled, they would be settled under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In the meanwhile necessary assistance would be rendered to the families according to the Government rules.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಪಂಕಚೀಗಾಡೆ.—ನತ್ತುಕೊಂಡವರ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ ಯಾನ್ ಕಡವೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡಲು ನಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವಿರಳಿಗಾಡೆ.—ರಾಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂವ್ಯ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Is it a fact that compensation is paid according to the wages?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—That is what I said. Wages, the period of service, etc., are all taken into consideration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.—ಎಪ್ಲೆ ಜನರು ಕೈಕಾಲು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಘಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯ್ತೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವಿರಳಿಗಾಡೆ.—ಇದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question time is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

Officials transferred from Departments to the Secretariat.

Q.—2273. Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Turuvekere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that in or about the year 1945 there was a dearth of experienced officials in the former Mysore Government Secretariat;

(b) whether they issued any special order in May 1945 setting apart half the number of recruitable vacancies for qualified and experienced officials of departments to tone up the efficiency in the Secretariat and if so, whether a copy of the order would be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether cases of officials so brought from the departments to the Secretariat have been treated as one of transfer or fresh recruitment;

(d) whether it is not a fact that transfers are effected in corresponding grades only;

(e) if these cases have been treated as transfers in the interest of public service was any action taken to protect their prospects and promotions by counting service rendered by them in the department for purpose of their seniority in the Secretariat;

(f) if not, whether it would not seriously affect their chances of promotions as their transfer to the Secretariat is on a permanent basis and in the interest of public service;

(g) whether they consider the question of rectifying this wrong even now?

A.—Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A copy of the Government Order No. E. 534-C. R. & P. S. 49-44-1, dated 2nd May 1945, is placed on the Table of the House. (Legislature Library No. .../L A. 1958).

(c) They are treated as on transfer.

(d) The transfers were in corresponding grades, but the pay scales were higher in the Secretariat compared to that of other offices.

(e) It was decided after detailed examination of the question and in consultation with P.S.C. that the relative rank of the transferred officials in the Mysore Government Secretariat be fixed with effect from the date of their entry in the Secretariat.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

Grants to Private Schools for teaching Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.

Q.—443. Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are paying grants to private schools for teaching Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu at Madras scale of 50 per cent or at Mysore scale of 75 per cent of the net cost;

(b) whether these grants are paid in advance as was done under the Madras Rules?

A.—Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Minister for Education).—

(a) Grants are being sanctioned according to grant-in-aid rules in force in the respective areas prior to 1st November 1956, pending evolution of a uniform grant-in-aid code for the new Mysore State.

(b) Advance grants are being paid to such institutions in the Madras Karnatak area only.

Leave of Absence.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received a letter from Sri M. C. Narasimhan requesting the grant of leave of absence from the meetings of the Assembly till the 20th April 1958.

Is it the pleasure of the Assembly that permission be granted to Sri M. C. Narasimhan to be absent from the meetings of the Assembly till the 20th?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

MR. SPEAKER.—Necessary permission is granted.

Sri A. V. NARASIMHA REDDY (Bangalore South).—I want to state one thing. Of course, the House has granted leave. Unless there are justifiable reasons for absence and unless they are explained, perhaps it may become difficult for us to appreciate granting of the leave.

MR. SPEAKER.—That is not necessary. That is not done at all. The leave of absence is asked for and it is left to the pleasure of the House and the House may grant or may not grant it. I have received another letter from Sri M. Gangappa, Member from Bellary, requesting grant of leave of absence from all the meetings of the Assembly in the current session owing to ill-health.

Is it the pleasure of the Assembly that permission be granted to Sri M. Gangappa to be absent from all meetings of the Assembly in the current Session?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

MR. SPEAKER.—Necessary permission is granted.

Members' Representations.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗಾರೆ (ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳ್ಳಗೌಡ).—ನಮಕು ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟರತ್ಕೆ ದಿವಾಂಡುಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಬರ್ ಯಾವ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ.

MR. SPEAKER.—I think it comes under 47. Miscellaneous. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ನೋಡೋಣ.

Sri U. S. NAYAK (Udupi).—Yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister was pleased to say with regard to a supplementary put by me that he would quote the article of the Constitution of India under which the Oath of Secrecy was administered?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—I will find it out.

Minister's Statement.

***Sri C. M. POONACHA** (Minister for Home Affairs and Industries).—With your permission I would like to make a statement. When I was answering supplementaries with regard to a question relating to the recruitment of judicial officers, I remember to have informed the House that draft rules were ready and in consultation with the High Court, they would be finalised. But it has been brought to my notice that it has been reported that “the draft rules have been referred to the High Court and that they are pending there for three months and after those rules are received they would be finalised”. This is not true. So far as I remember, the Hon’ble House is aware of the fact that the rules have been received and we are considering the draft rules and in consultation with the High Court they will be finalised. I would only like to clear the misconception that has arisen in this regard and also I want to mention that anywhere this misconception may not be entertained.

BUDGET FOR 1958-59—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. 15—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

27. *Administration of Justice.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,53,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1959, in respect of ‘Administration of Justice’.”

DEMAND No. 16—JAILS.

28. *Jails and Convict Settlements.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,63,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of ‘Jails and Convict Settlements’.”

Both the Demands are before the House. Hon’ble Members may offer their remarks in respect of both of them.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—What about cut motions ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Last time it has been decided, as Hon’ble Members know, that cut motions need not be moved in this House. They are meant to draw the attention of the Government to certain matters contained in them and the Government while giving their reply will take into consideration the contents of the cut motions.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—That procedure was meant for the previous session.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It has been decided by the House.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore).—Last time it so happened that Demands set down for a particular day were carried over to the next day and sometimes even to the subsequent day and that resulted in not reaching several other Demands and guillotine was applied on the last day. So, may I request the Chair whether the same procedure would be followed this time or the Demands will be guillotined each day ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will stick to the programme as it is. I do not think this time it will happen because I have given much more time for the general discussion on the Budget. So, I do not think any such contingency would arise this time.

I will put a time-limit on speeches. In the case of each member it will be 15 minutes. But in the case of Hon’ble the Leader of the Opposition, I will be a little lenient.

***Sri K. KENCHAPPA.**—Let it be observed strictly.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಾಯಾಂಗ ಬಾರೆಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡ ಒಟ್ಟು 78,91,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚಾಗೋಳ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಜಿತರುವ ವಿಚಾರಣನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಮ್ಮೆ ಮೊಬಿಲಿಸ್ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥು

ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮೂಲಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಿಳುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜುಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಅನಂತರ ನಾನಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಸುಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನನ್ಯ ಬೇಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ದೇಶಯಿಂದ ಕೇಸುಗಳೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಯಾಯವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದರಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತಡವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಾಯವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ದಿಲ್ಲೀದ್ದ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತಡವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ನಾಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಸಿದರುವಾದಕ್ಕಿಂತೆ ಅನಾಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಯಾಯ ಜಾಗ್ರತ್ತೆ ದೊರಕು ಯಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಎಪ್ಪು ಜಿಡಿಗೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕವಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ನಿಗದಿ ವಾದಬೇಕು, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಹಂಗಾಮೆ ಜಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೆಂಡೆನ್ನೀಯನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನನ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಅಪ್ಪ-ಹ್ಯಾ-ಡೆಂಟ್ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ತಗ್ಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ଜନ୍ମେ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ପିଚର. କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମଙ୍କ ବେଳେ
 ବେଳେ ନେଇଲାଗଲ୍ଲ ବିଂଦିଲାମୁଦୁ ନମ୍ବାନେଯାଗିହେ.
 ଏହେହୁ ପୁଷ୍ଟି ଦୂରକେନ୍ତିମଧ୍ୟରେ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ! ମୁହାନ୍ତିର
 ସିଫାର୍ଶା କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମଗଲ, ଦିନିକ୍ତ ଜାତ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ
 ଗଲ, ନ୍ୟୁଲି ହେବୁକ୍ତ କରିପାର ହେତ୍ତିର ହେତ୍ତିରଦରଲ୍ଲୟ ଲୁହ
 ଜରୁବରିତେ ଘେନ୍ତେ ଜରବେକୁ. କେବଳ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ
 ଗଳିତା ବହଳ ଦୂରଦରଲ୍ଲିବେ. ଜଦରିଂଦ କଞ୍ଚିଗାରିଗେ
 ବହଳ ତୋମିଦରେଯାଗୁ ତ୍ରିଦେ. ଜନ୍ମେ କେଲମୁ
 କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମଙ୍କ ବହଳ ହେତ୍ତି ଦରଲ୍ଲିବେ. ଜଦରିଂଦଲା
 ଏହୋଲ୍ଲ ହେତ୍ତି ଅନାନ୍ଦ କାଳଗଜା ଆଗିହେ. ଜନରିଗେ
 ନାହ୍ୟ ଦୂରକାପୁଦରଲ୍ଲୟରେ ନକ ଏହୋଲ୍ଲ ଅନନ୍ଦ
 କାଳଗଜା ଲୁହଟାଗୁ ପୁଦରିଂଦ ଜନରିଗେ କଷ୍ଟବାଗୁ
 ତ୍ରିଦେ. ଜଦରିଂଦ ଏହୋ ଦୂରକେ ମୁହାନ୍ତିରିଥା
 କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଜରବେକୁ, ଏହୋ ଦୂରକେ ମାହିନ୍ତେହେଇ
 କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଜରବେକୁ, ଏହୋ ଦୂରକେ ହେନ୍ତାନ୍ତ ଜାତ
 କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଜରବେକୁ ଏହୋ ଜନରିଗେ ବିଂଦିଲାମୁ
 କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଜରବେକୁ ଏବଂ ପିଚାରାପଣ୍ଠେ ମାଦଦ
 ହୋଗିଥିଲା ଆଗି ଜିଲ୍ଲା କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଅଗବେକୁ, ଅଛି
 କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଅଗବେକୁ ଏନ୍ତିର ବାଦପଣ୍ଠେ କେଇଁ
 ଦେଇନ୍ତି. ଅନେକ ନମ୍ବାନେଦରଙ୍ଗକାଳି ତାମ କାରିନାଲ୍ଲ
 ବିଂଦୁ ହେନ୍ତାନ୍ତ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଅଗବେକେ ଅଧିକା ଚିତ୍ର
 ଦୁରାଦରଲ୍ଲ ବିଂଦୁ ହେନ୍ତାନ୍ତ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ ଅଗବେକେ ଏବଂ
 ବାଦପଣ୍ଠେ କେଇଁଦର ଜଦରଲ୍ଲ ଯାହେଇମୁ ନିଯମିତ
 ପଣ୍ଠେ ନମ୍ବାନେନ୍ତି ଦିନିମୁକ୍ତ କାନ୍ଦୁବିରାପଦିଲ୍ଲ. ଅଦ୍ୟ
 ରିଂଦ ନମ୍ବାନେଦରଙ୍ଗରୁ ଯାପାଦାରରୁ ବିଂଦୁ
 ନିଯମିତ ପଣ୍ଠେ ନମ୍ବାନେନ୍ତି କାନ୍ଦୁବିରାପଦିଲ୍ଲ କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମଙ୍କ ନର
 ଯାଦ ନେଇଲାଗନ୍ତ ନିଗଦିବାଦବେକୁ. କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ
 ଗାଲିଗେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାତିନ ଦିନପଣ୍ଠେ ନେଇ ବିଂଦୁ ବହଳ
 ବାଦପଣ୍ଠେ ହେତ୍ତିରଦରଲ୍ଲ ନାହିଁଲାପ 81. Capital
 Account of Civil Works Outside the
 Revenue Account-Original Works—
 (Buildings) ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନମୁ (c) ପୂର୍ବିଲ୍ଲନ୍ତ
 ଲୁହାବିଯ କଟ୍ଟିଦ ନିମ୍ବାନେକାରୀ 18 ଲକ୍ଷ 53
 ରାବିରଦ 500 ରାହାଯାଗଳନ୍ତ ଡିଗିସିରୁବାଦା
 (c) ଅଦ୍ୟ ନିଷ୍ଟେହେ ଅଧା ଜମ୍ବିନ୍ତ ଏବଂ ବାଟିଗେ
 କେବଳ ବିଂଦୁ ଲକ୍ଷ 32 ନାହିଁଲାପ 500 ରାହାଯା
 ଗଳନ୍ତ ମାତ୍ର କୋଇଏଫାର୍ମ କଟ୍ଟିଦିଗଲାଗା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(SRI K. KENCHAPPA)

ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಂತನಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು
ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾಗಳಿಗೆ
ಕೆಳ್ಳಿದಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲ ನರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು
ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿ ಭಾವನೆ. ಅನೇಕ
ನ್ಯಾಳಾಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾಗಳು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲವೇ.
ಅ ರೀತಿ ಇರ ಬಾರದು. ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ
ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾಗಳಿರುವ ನಂದಭರ್ಹಾಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟುವೇ.
ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾಗಳನ್ನು
ನರಿಯಾದ ನ್ಯಾಳಾಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಳ ನಂಕೋಣೆ
ವಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಡುವ ಪಿವಾರದುಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾ
ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾಗಳಲ್ಲಾ
ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಏಲಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ
ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಾದರೂ
ಕೋಟುರ್ಹಾಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ನರಿಯಾದ ನ್ಯಾಳಲ್ಲಿ
ದುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು
ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

నాను న్యాయాంగ బాతేయున్న జ్ఞానపక్షచే
తందుకోండాగాలీర్లా నావు హిందే దేశాదనస్వాతం
శ్రేష్ఠుస్వర కెలన మాదిద కాలద్వాల్ నమ్మిన్న
హగులన్నల్యిఏ జ్యోలిగే కరేదుకోందు హేదుదు
జేన్నాగి జ్ఞానపక్షచే బరుత్తదే. వుఱుపుమంత్రి
గళ్లు సహ అనేక నారా జ్యోలిగే హేదొదార్లే. ఈగ
జన్మి పట్టికో సేక్కల్లులిచి లక్ష్మి ఎందు ఇదే.
ఇందియు కారాస్టిష్యూషన్స్ న్లయిలూ సహ యారిగూ
ఏచారణీయుల్లాడే డిఫ్యూ ఆఫ్స్ ఇందియా కానూ
నుగచ్చన్న బిట్టురే బాకి ఎల్లయులూ ఈ రీతి
కానూనుగచ్చన్న ఇదబారము ఎందు ఇరుపాగా
మేసులూ నెంతాన్ననదర్ల పట్టికో సేక్కల్లులిచి
అస్తన్న 1938నెయి ఇసమియుల్లయే జారి వాడి
రాష్ట్రద స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్ధర డశ్వావలి వాడిదంధ
పరన్నల్లా నావు తేగేదుకూకచేసుకు మత్తు అపరన్న
మచ్ఛహాకచేసెంబి సేక్కన్న ఇల్లుఛుదూరే.
శ్రీమార్తి నిజలంగప్పవరు జ్ఞన్న ఇంతహ
కానూనుగచ్చన్న ఇట్టుకోండిరువుడన్న నేంద్రి
దరే, దేశంద హత్కోస్టంర ఆ కానూనుగాళ బగే
ఎష్ట్రమట్టిగే బెరికేటిట్లు కేలపొనుదుత్తిద్వారే
ఎంబుదు గోత్తుగుత్తదే. ఆద్దరింద నమ్మ
సకారాపరు దయమాడి ఇంతహ కానూనుగచ్చన్న
తేగేదుచిదబేకు, కేఱుయాంగాళ ఆడళిత నరియా
నశేయుచంత పొచాయుచూడిక్కు. ఈగ ఒందు
పాపక్కంత మేల్పుట్ట కేనుగాళ యావ కోల్పి
నస్తూ ఇరుకుచుదు. కెలవారు అనానుకూలగాళ
కందుబరుత్తదే. అదు బకశ జవాబ్దూరియ కెలన.
వాకాలత్తు మాడువదు ఒకళ జవాబ్దూరియ
కెలన. నూరారు జీడు గాళన్న నేచుకుచూడ
ఖచుదు. అదరే జది గాళన్న నేచుకుచూడువాగా
అపర యోగ్యతా యోగ్యతాగాలు యావ యావారింతి
యుల్లపే ఎంబుదు పరీక్షే మాడువ కానూనెన్న
నాధ్యవాదముగ్గా ఆశీర్వాచనే మాడబేకూ
దుదు నమ్మ సకారాపర వేదులనేయ కటక్కు
మాద్దరింద ఈ చికారద్లి బహశ నెల్కు వాగి మత్తు
అద్దరింద ఈ చికారద్లి బహశ నెల్కు వాగి మత్తు
బహశ ధేయుచూగా కానూనుగాళన్న మాడదే
హోదరే దేలైక్కే న్యాయ దొరకుపద్ధు. దేశచే

న్నాత్తంత్ర్యమన్న తరువాదకోస్తర బహచవాగి కెలనమాడి జ్ఞేలగే హేశదరపర్లరూ న్నాత్తంత్ర్య తందరు ఎందు హేశదరే తప్పాగ్నిపడిల్లా. ఇన్ను యారూ జ్ఞావ్యథమాదుత్తిద్రో, అంతపరను పోలిటికల్ ప్రినసర్స్ ఎందీ హేశుత్తా కేనీ ముల్ల పోలిటికల్ పశరర్స్ ఎందు అపరిగే జమాను కేందుపదరిల్లయీ అపరన్న తృష్ణపడిను త్రీద్వారే. ఉండే చుక్కాపీర్చదత్ ఎంబి కేసరి నపరు పోలిటికల్ ప్రినసర్స్ గోస్తర అపర మళ్ళ వమ్మ లుత్తమపడినలు ఏనాదరూ వ్యవస్థ మాడ్జొలైపెందు తమ్మ ప్రాణపన్నో తెత్తరు. ఆ రీతియాద వ్యవస్థగమ్మ ఇంచుత్తినపరిగొ అపర పేర్లుగాగి నమ్మ నపరాదివరు మాడ లిల్ల. హోదసారియో ఈ ఏచార హేశిద్దిపు. ఆగ నీపు ఇన్నో జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గిల్ల, అల్ల ఏనాగు త్రే ఎంబుదన్ను నోడిల్లిపెందు హేశిదు. అపరు ఆ రీతి హేశువ ద్వాషియింది ఇన్న స్ఫేలి దివసగళల్లయీ నావు జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గుత్తేహే. ఆ కాల నమిషిసుత్తిదే. నెన్నమళ్ళగే హేశువు దాదరీ, నాను నాచిర నారి జ్ఞేలనోళగే హోగ్గి నోఇదిద్దేనే. ఆగ అపర జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గువ కాలపట్ల. నావు జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గువ కాల. అపరు ఈగ నావు జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గుత్తిరువు దన్న నోగ్గువ కాల. అంతక ఏపక్కు బంధియే. అదన్ను నీపుపుడ్చే నావు మాడబేకాద కేలన వన్న మాడియే మాదుత్తేహే.

నానాదరూ కేశుత్తేనే : యావ రీతి రాజు శియ కేటిగాన్న కాణుత్తా ఇధ్దిరి ! జ్ఞేలనల్ల ఆగిన దినగళల్ల నిమ్మ రాజుకేయ జ్ఞేదిగాలేగి నోలభ్య బేకాగుత్తే. ఆగ బేదావాయితే ! నాను హోగ్గి అల్ల నోఇదిద్దేనే. నీపు హోగ్గి నోఇది ఇధరిల్ల అడక్కే ఒందు చుక్కార శబ్దమై ఇప్ప. ఆడ రింద దయుమాడి ఈ రీతి ఎల్లరనూ కాణువ రీతియిల్ల అపరన్న కాణబేశుకు. జ్ఞేలనల్ల నుధారణజీ మాడరేబ్బుకు. ఆ దృష్టియింద జ్ఞేలగే ఒడిసిరతక్క దుడ్డు బహచ కడమయాగి. అదర జోతిగే జ్ఞేలుగాన్న స్ఫేరిపుఱమాగి మాడువ వహ్నినక్కు నష కేష్ణన గమనకోట్టిల్ల; కేనెయి క్షేత్ర ఖిచ్చి ఎష్టు ఆగుత్తదేయోలే లుత్తేత్త అమ్మి బిరల్కే ఇశ్శుకు. ఆ దృష్టియింద నడినలక్క నాచియిది. ఇంచుత్తిన దివన అల్ల బిజే కోడతక్క వ్యవస్థ, ప్రింటిగ్ హేన్ వ్యవస్థే ఇదే, దృశీరై పారం వ్యవస్థే ఇదే. వెచిచిబిర్ గాదాప్స్ మాపిబుము. అల్ల అనేక ఏచారగి కేలనమా దువదన్న నాను నోఇదిద్దేనే. అపర జీతయిల్ల కేంట మాడిద్దు లుంటు. నెన్న బూరుక్క యాది బూరుక్క ఆగిత్తు. యిల్లారోలియున్ంచు బూరుక్కనల్ల హోగ్గి బాళభణ్ణు తిన్నతక్క జ్ఞేలనల్ల నాను ఇద్దిల్ల. ఆధ్యరింద ఈ రీతి మాడబేశ్రు. ఆ రీతి మాడువు దింది రాజువరిగే బ్యాతీ బిరువదిల్ల, యితన్న బిరువదిల్ల. తావు ఈ దివన రాజ్య భార మాదుత్త ఇధ్దిరి. రాజుకేయగా యారూ జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గబారు ఎందు నియమపేస్తూ ఇప్ప ప్రచారప్పుత్తదెల్ల యారూ జ్ఞేలగే హోగ్గబేకా దిల్ల ఎందు బిరు బడకెలు వాదవన్న కాంగ్రెస్ నపరు హేశుత్తాయిరువుదన్ను కేశు

ತಾ_{ತ್ತ} ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಾರುತಾ_{ತ್ತ} ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ (ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).— ವಾನಿ ನದನ್ನರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆನೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕಂಡಪ್ಪ.—ತಮ್ಮುಂತಹವರು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ ರೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು ನಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಗುಂಪಿ
ನಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದಿರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕ. ಕೆಂಪೆ.—ಆಗುಂಪೇ ಬೇರೆ. 1947ರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷ್ಯಕ್ ಹಣ್ಣು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಬಿರಿಯ ದೇಶದ ಹಕ್ಕೆ, ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ ದುಡಿದ ಗುಂಪು ಅದು. ಈಗ ಅದು ಸಮಾರ್ಪದ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೆಲಿದ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿನ್ಯಾನ್‌ನೇ ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪು ಸಮಾಜ ಕರ್ವಾಚಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಕಾಸ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಅ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ರ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌, ಪ್ರೈಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಡಿಯಾ ಖಾಡಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾರ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ ಅಂದು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿನ್ಯಾನ್‌ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನಿಣ್ಣ ನಿಣ್ಣ ಮೀನ್ಯಾನ್‌ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು.

ପୋଦଳନେଯଦାରୀ ଲାକପ୍ରେ ନରିଯାଗିଲ୍ଲ. ଲାକପ୍ରେ ଗଞ୍ଜନ୍ମ ବିଳିଦିକାହାଇଯିଲା ନୁହାରିନ୍ଦବେଳେକୁ ଏକଚିଂଦରେ ନୈପ୍ରେଆ ନକ ଗାଲି ବେଳକୁ ଜୀଲ୍ଲାଦେ କତ୍ତେଲୀ ନଲିଦ୍ଵାରା ଜନ. ଅଧରିନ୍ଦାଗରକୁ ତୋଳିଦରୀଯନ୍ମୁ ନେଟଃ ଅନୁଭବଦିନ ଅରିତିରକ୍ତରୁ ଦରୁ. ଲାକପ୍ରେ ଗାଲିଲ୍ଲ ଦିଶ୍ତିକ୍ଷକ୍ତ ଲାକପ୍ରେ, ତାଲିଲୁକୁ ଲାକପ୍ରେ ଏଠିଦୁ ନାନା ଲାକପ୍ରେ ଗାଲିପେ. ଅଛୁ ରିଂଦ ଦେଲୁମାଦି ଆଗ୍ରା ଏକନାଲାରୀଖିର ରତକ୍ତ ଦୁଇନିମ୍ନ ଜୀଦକ୍ଷ ଜାସ୍ତ ହଜାର ପତ୍ରମାଦି. ଜନନ୍ମ ଲାପେଞ୍ଚେଲୁମିନଦ କାଣବେଦି. ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ନାହିଁ ରୂପାଲୀ ମାତ୍ର ଜିଜ୍ଞାସିଦ୍ଧି ଦିଲି. ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତ ମାଦୁତ୍ତିରେଲୋ ଜୀବପ୍ରେରୀ.

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ರೆಟ್‌ಕೆ ಜ್ಞಾಲು ಮನಸ್ಯರು ವಾನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಹಾವಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಪರ್ಯಾಣಿಗಳು ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಇವೆ. ರಿಪ್ಲೇರಿಚಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ ಪರ್ಯಾಣಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿ ಬಹುದು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರಪಾಟಿಲ್ ಬಳಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಂಪಾರಿಕ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಗಳು) — ಬಳಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎರಡು ಜೊಲುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವನು?

ଶ୍ରୀ କେ. କଂଚ୍‌ପ୍ରୋଫେସର—ଲୁନିନ ହୋରେଗି, ରୈଲ୍‌ଟ୍ରେନ୍‌ରେ
ପ୍ରେସ୍‌ରେ ପକ୍ଷଦିଲ୍ଲି ଜାହେଲାନ୍ତି ଅଥୁ ଜନ୍ମିତି
ଦାଵଳିଗେରୁଲ୍ଲି କଟ୍ଟିଦ ନ୍ୟୁଲ୍‌ଲୁଗିମାଧିଦେ
ଏଲାନ୍ତି କହେଗି ଅଦ୍ଦେ ରିତି ପକାଗବାରଦୁ
ଏବଂଦୁ କେଇୁତା, ଇହଦେଇଁନେ ପ୍ରୋଲିନ୍ୟେ ପ୍ରେସ୍‌ରେ
ନିଲିରତକ୍ଷ ଲାକପାଗଲ୍ଲି ପାନୁପ୍ରରାଦରପର ମାତ୍ର
ଜରଲିକ୍ଷେ ନାହିଁଲିଲି. ହରିକରଦଲ୍ଲ ବିଂଦୁ ଲାକପା
ଜଦେ. ଅଟ୍ଟି ଗାଖିଯାଇ ଜଳ୍ଲ, ବେଳକୁ ଜଳ୍ଲ. ଅଦୁ
ମାନୁଷୁର ବାନମାଦତକ୍ଷ ସ୍ଥିତିଯିଲିଲି. ଅଦନ୍ମୁ
ନୁଧାରିଣୁପଦ୍ମା ନନ୍ଦ ନରାତ୍ମକର କଲନମାଧିଦେ
ତମ୍ଭୁନ୍ମୁ କେଇୁତ୍ତେଇଁନେ, ନାହିଁଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଂଦୁ ମେଲି
ଏମ୍ପ୍ରାମିକ୍ସିଗ୍ କଳ୍ପିତମାଦତକ୍ଷ ଅଭ୍ୟାସନମ୍ବେ
କଥେଯିବୁଦକେକ୍ଷ ମୁହଁତେ ମାଦାଦିଲିରି? ଜରଲିଲ୍ଲ
ଅଧର ବୀର ବିଂଦୁ ଚକାର ତବିପୂର ଜଳ୍ଲ. କେଲନେ

କଳପାକୋଠିମୁଣ୍ଡଲେ ଜ୍ଞାନିନିଦିନ ହୋରଗେ ବିନିମୟ ହେଉଥିଲା,
 ୫୦୦ ଜନରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ପତ୍ର ୨୫୦ ଜନରିଗାରରୁ
 ସ୍ଵତଃ ଦୁଇଯତକ୍କ ଶକ୍ତି ଭାବରେ ଥିଲା. ଅଦର କର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ
 ଅମ୍ବୁଧ୍ରା ଗମନ କୌଣସି କାଣ୍ଡିଲା କାଣ୍ଡିଲା ପଦିଲା. ଜଦୁ
 ଶୈଳେଜନିର୍ଯ୍ୟରାଦ ପିତାର. ପେଲାଦିଲାନୀଯ ପଞ୍ଜ
 ପାଥିକ ଯୋଜନେ ମୁଖିଦିବୁ ଏରଦନେରୁ କାଣ୍ଡିଲା
 ପାଥିକ ଯୋଜନେଯ ଏରଦନେଯ ପତ୍ର ଆଗୁତ୍ତିଲା.
 ଜ୍ଞାନିନିଦିନ ଏହିପତ୍ର କାଶୁଚାପାଗ ବିରିଯ ଆଦି ନିଷ୍ଟେଷ୍ଟ
 ମାତ୍ରୁ ବେଳେ କହେଯିଲା ବିନିମୟ କାଣ୍ଡିଲା ଏହିପତ୍ର
 ନିନ୍ଦା ବିରତକ୍କ ଲାପ୍ତନ୍ତୁ ଜଦର ଏନା ବେଳେ ଏମନୀ
 କାଣ୍ଡିଲା ପଦିଲା. ଦୟାଏହିପତ୍ର ଜଦନ୍ତୁ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗିତାପରି
 ପୁଣ୍ୟବାଗି ମାଦବିକୁ. ବୂରୁଛିନ୍ତେଲାନ୍ତୁ
 ମୁଧାରିନବେକୁ ଏମଦୁ ହେଉଥିଲା ଅପରାନ୍ତୁ ଶୈଳେଜି
 ଯାରେ ପେଲାଫେରେ ନେଂଟର୍ଗେ ଗମନାଦିଦ୍ଧି ରି. ନଈକ୍ଷଣି
 ମାକ୍ଷତ୍ତ ଏହିକାରଦିଲ୍ଲି ଲାପ୍ତହେତ୍ତ ମାଦବାରଦୁ. ଅପରାନ୍ତୁ
 ରାନ୍ଧୁ ତରପେତୁମାନି ଅପରାନ୍ତରୁମ କଥା କାନନ୍ଦ
 ମାନ୍ଦାଭାବପାନ୍ତୁ ହୋଇଲାଦିଲି. ଦେଇତା ହତ
 ନାଥନେଯ ଦୁଇପ୍ରିୟିଲାଙ୍କ, ଦେଇତା କଲାଣିକେ
 ନହାଯିପାଗଲା ବିନିମୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା କୋଟିପତିଲା.
 ଅଦର ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ଜଳ୍ଲି. ଜଳନ୍ତୁ ନେଇଦିଦରେ ଏହିପତ୍ର
 ଦୟାରୁ ହିନ୍ଦେ ଫରୁ ହେଉଥିଲା ତୁମ୍ଭରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମୁଖୀ ଏବଂ
 ଅଧିକାର ବିନିମୟ ଏବଂଦମ୍ଭାବିତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏମଦୁ
 ହେଉଥିଲା କାଗୁତ୍ତିଲା. ଏହି ମାର୍ତ୍ତିରି ? ଜଦୁ ଏମ୍ବୁଧ
 ଦିବନ ନଦେଇତା ? ରାଜତ୍ତରୀ ଏନ୍ତୁ ପଦୁ ଶାତ୍ରାତ୍ମକ
 ପାତା. ବିନିମୟ ଦିବନମ୍ବୁ ଅଶାତ୍ରାତ୍ମକାରୁ ଦିବନ୍ତାକୁ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ನಿಡಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅನುಭವ ಐರಬೇಕು.

శ్రీ కె. కెంచెప్ప.—తమగాలు ఇదే. తావు ఈ కన్నడ నాదిన నిమాసిక్కే ఎహోలి కష్టపడి దీరి. అ కాలమ్మ ఏను కేవ్లాదిరి? అదరంతే ఈగ తావు జ్యోలన్ను సుధారణే చూదిల్ల. ఆద్యరింద తావు ఇచ్చిరతక్క ఒందు లక్ష రూపాయి నాకాగు వెదిల్ల.

ಇನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗೀ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜೀವತ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿಭಾನ ಉತ್ತರ ಮಾರ್ಗ ತ್ವರಿತ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. ಕರ್ಮಿನರ್ಪತ್ಯಾರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರ ದುರಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡವೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಕಾದಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದ್ದೀರ್ಘ ಯಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನೇ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಳ್ಳನಾದರೆ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಳಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಳ್ಳನಾದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬಾರದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಾರಾದ ಮನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಕಲಸುವುದು ಸರಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಯಾಲಜಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಚ್ಚೆಷ್ಟು ಫಿಯರಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಿಲನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲೇನು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೊಂಡ್ಲು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಿಲನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಗ್ರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರಿತಕ್ಕ ವರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿತ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿಲನ ಪಾಟಿಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಾದೀಗಳೂ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಶಿವಪೇಗ್ಗೆ ಬಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಾದೀಗಳು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಡಪ್ಪ)

ನಾನು ಇಟ್ಟದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ ಶವಮೋಗ್ಗಿಜ್ಲೆಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಈ ಜ್ಯೇತು ಅಡ್ಡಿನಿಸ್ತೇವೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಗೆರುತ್ತಂಬುದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಂದೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಅನವಾಧಾನಕರವಾದ ಪದ್ದತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಲಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಟ್ರೈಟ್‌ಪೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಹಂದೆ ಆದರೂ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು? ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರದ ಡೆಫೀಟೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ದಯವಾಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನೋಡೋಣ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತು ಉಪ್ಪೆಕ್ಕೆಯಾಂದ ನೋಡಬಾರದು. ಈ ಅಂತರಾಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಾನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರವಲ್ಲ. ನಾಳಿಯ ದಿವಸ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬಿರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಆ ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿಯಾರು. ಮತ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಲ ಆ ನೋಡ್ಜ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಕಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥಾ ಕಾಲ ಬಿರಬಹುದು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಎಂಬಿದು ಭೂಮಿ ನುತ್ತುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ತಿರುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಂದೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸ್ತೇ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಬಳಿದು ಕೂಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ ನಾನು. ಆದರೆ ನಾಗೀಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದಿಂದ ತಾವು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮರಿಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ.

[SRI J. H. SHAMSUDDIN in the Chair.]

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—I rise to support the Demand and while doing so, I would like to make a few observations. I am glad to learn that the vacancies in the High Court have been filled up but, all the same, I feel, Sir, there are heavy arrears in the High Court also. Arrears of work have accumulated not merely in the High Court but in the several other Courts also, the District Courts, the Civil Judge's Courts and other Magistrates' and Munsiffs' Courts. It is said, Sir, that justice delayed is justice denied. We have often assured the litigant public that cheap and speedy justice will be made available, and when the clientele have to trot up and down the corridors of the Courts for any number of months and sometimes for any number of years, they do not get justice cheaply and speedily. Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary for the Government or the Law Department to consider the question of devising ways and means of prevention of the delays. I remember that some years back, a Committee on Law's Delays had been set up and they had made

several suggestions with regard to the prevention of the Law's Delays. But still, the several suggestions made have not been implemented and even now there is a good deal of delay. It is high time to consider whether it is not advisable to set up a committee to suggest ways and means for prevention of Law's Delay.

With regard to the recruitment of the Judiciary, no definite principle is being followed by the State. No doubt, a few from the Bar were recruited as District Judges sometime back and subsequently Civil Judges' cadre also was created in the State. But to the Civil Judges' cadre, nobody from the Bar was appointed. We see that the judicial officers coming from services are not sufficiently efficient. They are not fully equipped and we see at the same time there is a cry and clamour among the members of the Bar for recruitment not merely to the High Court but to the District Courts and also to the Civil Judges' cadre. It is our experience that whenever senior members of the Bar with good experience and equipment are recruited as District Judges and as Judges to the High Court, they acquitted themselves very well. The efficiency of the Judiciary would also improve. Still, I am afraid Government have not paid sufficient attention to this aspect of the matter. No proportion has been fixed. I feel it is very necessary that at least 50% of the posts of Civil Judges, District Judges and also in the High Court should be drawn from the Bar.

Sir, with regard to the recruitment of Munsiffs, rules have not been finalised at all. Government have been saying that they were at it, but what we find is that they have been compelled even to appoint some clerks as judicial officers. If clerks are appointed as Munsiffs, what is the standard of justice we can expect at their hands? What exactly is the reason for the delay in the matter of framing and finalising the rules with regard to the recruitment of Munsiffs? It is said that these clerks have been appointed as Munsiffs on a temporary basis and we do not know what will become of

them in course of time; whether they will have to be reverted or whether they will have to be continued. If they are reverted, it would be injustice to them; if they are continued they will suffer from an inferiority complex. They are not appointed after a competitive examination. The other people, whether from the services or from the Bar, would have their own grievances. All these difficulties are due to the fact that the Government have not thought of finalising rules with regard to the recruitment of Munsiffs. It is high time that the Government made up their mind to finalise these rules and made the necessary appointments to the Munsiff's posts.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Navalgund).—What is the Hon'ble Member's view regarding prescribing competitive examinations?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—The Government may be doing so, but my complaint is that the rules have not been finalised. Unless the rules are finalised, they will not be in a position to hold an examination and appoint Munsiffs from the Bar.

With regard to the copyists, originally they were being paid according to the number of sheets written by them. Therefore, they were preparing the copies in time and they were quick in their work. But now that salary is paid to the copyists, what is happening is whether they prepare the copies or not, they get salary and therefore they do not care to write the copies in time at all. There is a good deal of delay. Some time back, it was answered on the floor of the House that half of their remuneration would be paid on the basis of the copies prepared by them and the other half on the basis of salary. I do not know what the Government have done in the matter. The litigant public are finding it very difficult to get copies in time. I therefore request the Government to revert to the system of payment on the basis of work done by copyists or payment of 50% on the basis of work done and 50% on a salary basis.

With regard to the batta paid to witnesses, we hear that the Government

are paying batta to the witnesses even for attending criminal courts in the neighbouring States, but in this State it is not so. I do not know what the practice is in the neighbouring areas, but in Madras, I think, the witnesses are paid even in the criminal courts; but in the old Mysore courts, it was not so. For example, in prohibition cases, the witnesses will not be readily coming to courts and even if they come, the cases will not be taken up and the witnesses will not be in a position to bear their own expenditure with the result that justice is suffering and cases are falling into arrears. Therefore, as is the practice in the neighbouring States, I request the Government to make some allowance for batta being paid to witnesses even in criminal courts.

On the question of jail reforms, my friend Sri Kenchappa has made out a strong case for the introduction of jail reforms. Our jails today are in a very bad condition indeed. They are anything but satisfactory. We have several district lock ups also, where a large number of prisoners, under-trials and sometimes, convicts sentenced to undergo a month and less punishment are all huddled together. They will not have sufficient ventilation and sufficient space, with the result that their health suffers. Sir, the modern trend in committing law-offenders to jail has been the reformatory aspect, so that during confinement in the jail they will be afforded opportunities to change their evil habits and learn good manners and be good citizens. But the Government here has not been able to put into effect this salient reform because of the conditions in the jails. Therefore, I suggest that the district lock-ups be converted into jails with a lot of accommodation, ventilation to buildings and with some gardens and also industries and agricultural operations. Government would thus be making the district lock-ups productive and remunerative. Vegetables and other crops may be grown there. In saying this, I am referring to under-trials and those who are sentenced for a month and less.

(SRI H. C. LINGA REDDY)

With these few words, I support the Demands.

***SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY** (Coondapur).—Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the administration of justice in the State in general and my district in particular. As far as I have observed, the administration of justice, especially on the criminal side, has been a very mechanical one. The Indian Penal Code or the several codes in force in the State are being administered, as it had been for more than a century, very mechanically. All the reformatory ideas, theories, tendencies and practices prevailing all over the world do not influence our magistracy, though we have had independence for the last ten years. The ideas or practices prevailing in England or America, like those pertaining to probation, pre-sentence investigation, parole or suspension of sentences are not known in these parts. In my own experience, no investigation is made of the background of the accused and the character of the accused. There is a section in the Penal Code; the accused is tried mechanically and a sentence imposed.

The accused may belong to a respectable family and he may have a good background, but his whole future is shattered by a single sentence. Of course, I do not blame the Magistracy as such because they have had no training whatsoever in modern jurisprudence at all. The Government is also too much preoccupied with so many other things and light has not dawned on it. Of course, they have some pressing tasks on hand, but I should like to request the Government to see how justice is administered all over the world. I may give one or two instances. A very respectable man may commit a prohibition offence. Some of the Hon'ble Ministers, being Congressmen, hold very strong views on the question of prohibition. There are certain Magistrates who think that it is a very heinous crime while there are others who do not think so. For committing an offence like the prohibition offence, the offender is sentenced by

some Magistrates who think it is a very heinous crime. In the erstwhile State of Madras, there was a time when the jails were full of prohibition offenders. I had been to the Vellore Jail not as a prisoner but to see a friend of mine who was a detenu and I found that the jail was full of prohibition offenders so much so a time came when the Government could not cope with situation and had to clear out all the prisoners convicted for prohibition offences. In that jail, the worst of criminals were put along with prohibition offenders. We know that the prohibition offence is committed by the rich and the poor alike. Generally, the rich people are not prosecuted and hauled before the court. It is only the poor people who are hauled before the court. We may visualise a situation in which a young man belonging to a rich or influential or respectable family commits an offence which he does not consider very heinous and for that he may be sent to a notorious prison. Have the Magistracy thought of the future of such a young man? We have got instance of young men belonging to respectable families committing such an offence under the stress of circumstances.

SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—They have also got to respect the law of the land.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—There are certain psychological and other factors which should be taken into consideration. We are groping in the dark. We have not thought about the whole problem at all. As I said, it is only the poor people who are hauled before the court for such offences. Within the limited time allowed to me, I would only request the Government to go into this problem. I have no time to dilate on it. Let us see how law is administered and how criminal justice is administered in other countries and keep abreast of the time and let us not say that when a person commits such an offence as the prohibition offence he should be severely punished. There are offenders and we have to distinguish between them. We have what is called in Kannada 'chow chow'. There is one system of court in Hyderabad, another system in Mysore, a third

system in Coorg and a fourth one in South Kanara and Kollegal of the erstwhile Madras State. I do not wish to say anything about the merits of those different systems. We find that we have very unhealthy mixture. In South Kanara, we find officials coming from other areas unable to cope with the work, unable to meet the situation with regard to language, the system of law and other things. The Hon'ble Minister for Law knows the difficulties. Being a lawyer from South Kanara, he must be knowing the difficulties which the lawyers and the litigants are experiencing there. I want to drop a hint with regard to one matter. While transferring Judges and Magistrates, please transfer such people who know the language of the place to which they are transferred, if not other things. I see that for the last one year the Magistrates from Hyderabad are transferred to South Kanara. I have to pity those Magistrates as well as ourselves also to a certain extent. I had a talk with one of the Magistrates. He himself confessed that he did not know why he was transferred there. It is difficult for such people to cope up with the work. Another difficulty is that they are taught law in Urdu in Hyderabad. Almost all of us in South Kanara give importance to English and not to other languages. I am not boasting of it. Consequently, there is a lot of confusion. Is it not better to transfer such people to the surrounding areas of Hyderabad so that they may find it easy also? Why not transfer officers from Mysore to South Kanara as Mysore is adjacent to South Kanara rather than transfer people from the northern most part of Hyderabad to Kollegal? Recently, some officers were transferred from Hyderabad to South Kanara. For the last two months they have not come. These are some difficulties which I place before the Government. While transferring officers, these factors must be taken into consideration.

Now, in my district there is separation of the judiciary and the executive. There is separation of the judiciary and the executive in Mysore also but we have gone a step

further and appointed only law graduates as Assistant Public Prosecutors. Here I find that the Police Prosecutors continue even after the separation of the judiciary and the executive. I do not know whether the Hon'ble the Home Minister finds it desirable to retain the Police Prosecutors still. That is an old vestige. I, therefore, request the Government to change the whole system once for all and be more progressive and appoint only law graduates as Assistant Public Prosecutors.

Another thing I find is that the 'chow chow' still continues one system here, another system in South Kanara and a third system in another place. We have got the Munsiff Courts, the Civil Courts and the Criminal Courts separately. In certain parts of the new Mysore State I find that the Civil Judges also dealing with criminal cases. I learn that the High Court is also of the opinion that there should be an uniform system in this matter. I do not know how it is a progressive idea to vest the Munsiff with criminal jurisdiction and to abolish the First Class and Second Class Magistrates. It is a moot point and nobody is clear about it. I have had discussion on this point with some of the highest persons and they do not clearly say that that is the best system. In a way that is good for the litigants and the lawyers because they need go only to one court. For example, in one place there is no First Class court at all. In the earlier days there were the Sub-Collectors. I.C.S. officers were posted as Sub-Collectors and they were trying all the cases. Now, they are divested of those powers. We have now in Udupi an Honorary Magistrate's Court and we people from Kundapur have to go to Udupi. There is only one First Class Magistrate's Court at Karkal which serves three places, namely Kundapur, Udupi and Karkal. From the northernmost part of Kundapur, Karkal is nearly 70 to 80 miles and for the trial of petty cases people from Kundapur will have to go all the way to Karkal. What an amount of waste? There is no railway connection to Karkal. Sometimes it takes two days to go and come back from the

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

northern-most portion of Kundapur. Some people have begun to ask : 'What is this difficulty after the Independence ?' Sir, justice should not only be cheap, but should be easily accessible to everybody and courts should be located at convenient places. I can understand it in the case of more heinous crimes, which have to be tried in first class courts. But most of the cases are petty cases and for these cases, you make people to go from the northern-most parts of the district to Karkal. It is very difficult.

Another thing is, there is no second class court at Karkal ; for that one has to go to Kundapur. There is no first class court at Kundapur. Even for the smallest of offences, people have to go to Karkal from the northern-most parts of the District. I submit Sir, you must accept the reported opinion of the High Court to vest the Munsiff with criminal jurisdiction at an early date. Do not go on procrastinating at least in the interest of the public. Or, have the first-class criminal courts at places which will be convenient to the public and have a second class court at Karkal, and have the first class court in Udupi. It is a central place. Why not have the first class court in Udupi and have the second class court in Karkal ? If the Government do not want to vest the Munsiff with criminal jurisdiction, at least have a second class court in Karkal.

Now, Sir, one thing which strikes me is that this Government is—the word may not be liked by the Hon'ble Minister—no exception to the very ancient practice of nepotism. I find that very recently a number of Assistant Advocate-Generals and Government pleaders were appointed. I mean, such a plethora of appointments have not been made in any State in one instalment. I do not know why Government took it into their heads to make so many appointments in so short a time. The impression is gaining ground that they wanted to favour some people. I think the Government should not give room for such an

impression, that they are amenable to influences even in the matter of appointments. Another thing is, Sir, in the appointments to judiciary—the Advocate-General or Public Prosecutors,—merit alone should count. What I find in my District of South Kanara at least,—I wish the Hon'ble Minister for Law.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Sri J. H. Sham-suddin).—Hon'ble the Member's time is up.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I wish my Hon'ble friend the Law Minister were here. In South Kanara we had the best traditions in judiciary in the appointment of public prosecutors. What I find nowadays is that these standards are deteriorating. Party-politics and communalism are having their full play in these appointments. I have personally found that in the appointment of most of these advocates and public-prosecutors, this communalism and party-politics play a lot. This should not be so. Even in the appointment to the highest places in the judiciary as also in other cases, the Government is allowing influences to come into play and even the Central Government is very much exercised over the situation. They want independent judges. They want able lawyers to be appointed and not to give a handle to the State Government to recommend in those cases. This practice is not healthy at all. It is a very unhealthy practice, Sir. If it has been put into practice, I wish it is stopped immediately. It is no use giving sermons that we want to build the nation. What is it that we are building ? We are building not only communalism but nepotism also. Please stop it at least now.

My time is up Sir. I cannot say much. We had for many years civil courts in Mangalore. Udupi people are having a Sub-Court for a number of years. If the Hon'ble the Law Minister had been here, Sir, it would have been good. It is the Mangalore Lawyers who come in the way. It is the interest of the clientele of South Kanara that should count if at all.

Sri C. M. POONACHA.—We have received representations to that effect.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.
They will go on making representations till doomsday ! All the Lawyers will go on representing till doomsday. But do not consider the interests of lawyers in general. Please consider the interests of clients also. What about the clients of Kundapur, Udipi and Karkal ? Why don't you shift one court at least to Udipi ? Sir, I request the Government to take all these memoranda—please have at least one Sub-Court at Udipi. Just today, I went to meet the Chief Justice and represent the matter. We will not stop there, because people are exercised over it.

One last point, Sir. I wish to say one word about the way the Socialist prisoners are treated. I hear, Sir, the treatment given to the Socialist prisoners is very bad. They are there under section 107. They are bailable offences. In spite of this, none of the Socialists is released on bail.

Sri C. M. POONACHA.—No bail is offered.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.— I know for an ordinary bail they ought to have been released. Most of the Hon'ble Ministers have been in jail. Were they treated by the British like that? They are after all political prisoners, but they are treated worse than criminals.

Sri C. M. POONACHA.—No bail was offered. They do not want to be released on bail. They are Satyagrahis and they want to undergo the conviction. In one or two cases, where bail was offered, I think bail has been granted.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—
Sir, I only say that common sense should have prevailed and Government should have treated them better. Please make an enquiry into it. My own information is that they are treated worse than criminals. They should not be treated like that. Under Section 107 any ordinary court could have given bail.

I do not want to be too long, Sir. I have got still a lot to say. I will take some other occasion to say that.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA
(Nanjangud).—Since there are not

many speakers and the House is going to sit till six, the Chair may kindly extend the timelimit. Because friends like Sri Srinivasa Shetty will have a lot to say. I think an opportunity must be given and the time limit may be extended. After all, a large number of people will not speak on this Demand. Since there are not many speakers, I request the time may be extended.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I will put it before the Speaker to consider that suggestion.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗಿತಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ
ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾಯಾಂಗ ಬಾತೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ
ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಾಗಲ್ಲ, ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲ್ಲ, ಮುಖ್ಯ
ವಾದ ಸ್ವಾನವಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳ
ನಾಯ ಪಡೆತಿಯನು, ಅನನರಿಸಣೆಡಿದೇ ಇವೆ.
ಪ್ರಭ್ರವಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮೀ ಹಿಂದೂನಾಥನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮಗೆ
ತಿಳಿದಂತೆ, ನಾಯಯನನ್ನು ಧರ್ಮದ್ವಾಪ್ಯಾಯಿಂದ
ದೊರಕಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳು ಈಗ
ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಇಗ್ನೇಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ
ಕೋರ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಈಕ್ಕಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕರಲ್ಲಿ
ಹಿಸ್ಟಿನ್‌ ಇದ್ದು ವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ
ನಮ್ಮ ಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಕಾನಾನಾಗಳನ್ನು
ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಕೋರ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ,
ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಾಂಗ ಪಡೆತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪದೊಷ
ಗಳಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಕ್ಕಿ ಕರು ಗೌರಿಂದ
ಮೇಲೆ ಅನಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ
ಕೋರ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳ ಏಲೂ ಬಾತೆಗೆ ಶಿಲಯೂ ಸಂಖೋಧನೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ನಿ. ಹಾಟೀರ್)

(research) ನಡೆದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಜನ್ಮಿಸ್ತೇನೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. Law says justice should be cheaper and speedier. ಇದರಿಂದ natural justice ಕಡವೆಯಾಗಬಾರದು. ಈ ಲಾ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿಶ್ರಗಳು ಸೂಕ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಾದಿದರು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು, ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತ ಹೇಳಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ತಾಪದಲ್ಲಿ, ತುರಕಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರಾಯಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಚರ್ಕಾತಿ, ತನಿಖಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ, ಅವಗಳಮೇಲೆ ನಬ್ಬಿ ದಿವಿಜನ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಕಂಡೊಲ್ಲೆ ಇಂತಹ, ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದನುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪಾರಿಷ ಪಂಗಡಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಅದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟ, ಅವಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಯನ್ನೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದರೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಖ ನಂತರೋಽಹಿತ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಗಿರುವ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಲೋಕ ದೊಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳ್ಕಿಗೆ ಗಾರು ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಹಾದಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೋರ್ಟುನ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಥಾರನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಕಟ್ಟಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದಿಲೆ ಕಡವೆಯಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ನಾಣ್ಯ ನಾಣ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸುಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನೆಸ್ಪಿಕರ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಾರ್ಚರ್‌ಫೀಡ್‌ ಹಾಕುವವರಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೀಗ್ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಾಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನುಭಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ಮಾದರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ನಕಾರದಾರರು ತಳ್ಳಿರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವನ್ನು ರನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ, ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು, ನುಭಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾನುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾದುತ್ತಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ನದ್ಯರುಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಕ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕೆಲವರು, ಕೆಲವು ಜ್ಞಾನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ವಸತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದವಚಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೊದಲಗಿಂತ ನುಭಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಂದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪ್ಪು ನುಭಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯಂದರೆ, ವಾನದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಜ್ಞಾನುಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿವೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ ಕುಂದಾಕೂರತೆಗಳೂ ಜರದೆ, ತೀರ ಪೂರ್ತಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾಬಗೇರೂ ನೌಲಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಿ, ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾನವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, ರಿಫರ್ಮಾಂಡ್‌ರ ಸೂಲುಗಳೂ ಅಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟೀಗೆ ನುಭಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ. ಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಸುಕಾದತ್ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಸಿ, ಜ್ಞಾನಲನಲ್ಲಿ

ಅವರು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾನಿಸಿದ ಅನಂತರ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೂಡಿ, ತಾವು ಕಲತ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪನಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is very kind of the Speaker to allow me to speak on these Demands. I will first begin with the Demand under 27 Administration of Justice and my cut motion relates particularly to discuss the policy of recruitment of Officers of the Judiciary. Before actually speaking on the motion, I should like to refer in brief to the inter-relation that exists between the Executive and the Legislature and the Judiciary in a parliamentary system of democracy. For some reason or other in the Indian Constitution we have adopted the American type instead of the British type of democracy. That is, the Judiciary has, in a sense, got to bow down to the Constitution. If there is any provision in the Act of Legislature which is repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, then the Judiciary steps in and it can either nullify or modify those repugnant provisions of the Legislation. Why I am saying is, the Judiciary has been held under the Indian Constitution to be in many respects superior or supreme over the Legislature and that is the type of the Constitution that we have copied from the American model. In Britain when once an Act becomes law and it is passed by the Parliament, the Parliament is considered to be sovereign. There is nothing like an unconstitutional Act of Parliament in Britain. That is the fundamental difference that exists between the two and it is a very common saying that the British Parliament is sovereign in the sense that it can do anything in the world except making a man a woman and vice versa. Why I am saying is this, that in a parliamentary type of democracy, the Judiciary should be kept at a very high level free from the taint of any kind of politics and it should not get into the political turmoil and it is in the interests of safety of democracy that the Judiciary should be independent, impartial and honest and it should not be subject or made subject to the

influence of any political party. It is against this background that we should consider the question of recruitment to the Judiciary in our State. I should first refer to the practice that prevailed before. The practice has varied from time to time. Originally we had a public examination which was being held for recruitment of Munsiffs and then eligibility list was prepared by the Government in consultation with the High Court. It was not always that the Government adhered to that list. Then a draft set of rules were prepared in consultation with the High Court and in many cases I am not sure that even those draft rules were adopted *in toto*. Then came the Public Service Commission into existence with a recognised place under the Constitution and that has complicated matters so far as the Government is concerned. Then, Sir, under the Constitution only some categories of appointments are excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission. Now, there are three factors: one is the Government, the other is the Public Service Commission and the third is the High Court. Sir, now I understand from the statement of the Hon'ble Minister for Home that a draft set of rules have been prepared and that they are under consideration by the Government. I do not know if they have got the seal of approval or the concurrence from the High Court. It seems to me on the one side the Public Service Commission wants to assert its right and on the other the High Court considers, and I think, rightly considers, that in the appointment of officers to the Judicial cadre of the State they must have a preponderant voice. This is easily understandable and so the Government have now got both points of view, the point of view of the Public Service Commission and the point of view of the High Court and is now awaiting decision before them. What I wish to say in this connection is, Sir, that it is safe in the interest of democracy that they should respect the words of the High Court. I am coming to the question of social justice in the matter of recruitment later on. But what I would suggest in this connection is, let

the Government not depend on any false idea of prestige. This applies as much to the High Court, has to the Public Service Commission. We want an independent, honest, upright Judiciary. That is an asset to any democracy. Mysore Judiciary had over a number of years the highest reputation in the country and even beyond the seas. But somehow, a few years ago, things were a little different.....

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Labour and Legal Affairs).—Exactly when?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not wish mentioning years. I do not want to make any personal allegations. It is unfortunate that in a short span of few years there was a marked deterioration in the judicial administration of the State. In fact the public lost confidence and it was very rudely shaken and in fact there was a category of officers of the highest judiciary to whom anything Government was like a red rag to a Bull. There were similarly some officers of the highest rank in the High Court who would write judgments to the dictation of Government without any consideration for justice and fairplay. There were these two different classes of officers of the Judiciary.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is rather an unfortunate reflection upon the highest judiciary to say that judgments were being dictated.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I know it is, but it is God's own truth. In fact it was the case. It was within the knowledge of the public. It is unfortunate that the Highest Court of the State should have suffered in reputation in this regime as stated by the Hon'ble Minister for Legal Affairs. It was also true that there were judicial officers who were more politicians than judges. This State of affairs in the High Court was public property, that there was a particular group of people. I am not mentioning any names. But that was the position. Sir, against this background, I would like Government to consider the type of recruitment prevailing in other States. In Madras they are holding Public Examinations and after holding examinations, they interview candidates and

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make selection of munsiffs. In Madras where the percentage of literacy and intelligentia is very high, they have come to that conclusion. By rotation they fix up candidates in the order of priority of merit. Scheduled Castes get a fair percentage of reservation. There is a percentage reserved to a certain class of officials working in the Law Department and Law Secretariat. Some members on the floor of this House took objection to the clerks being selected as judicial officers. In fact the tradition of Mysore has been that many officials who were Bench Clerks of the High Court and Senior officials of some of the courts did exceedingly well as judicial officers.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—They forget that the Bench Clerks were law Graduates and they thought of ordinary clerks.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In fact, at no time in the history of Judicial administration in the State people other than law graduates were appointed to these posts. It is on record that a number of these Bench Clerks who were selected did exceedingly well and earned the gratitude of the people, who were considered to be very fair, upright and just. So, this is the kind of thing that Madras State has done. So far as Bombay is concerned, the Public Service Commission is entrusted with the task of selection of these munsiffs but the only thing is that one of the Judges of the High Court is associated in this selection. And in Bombay—I am open to correction—there seems to be no examination as such. In Bengal, they have eliminated all chances of jobbery. They hold an examination and whoever passes with distinction will get the posts in order of merit. So, there is no difficulty at all in Bengal. So far as Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are concerned, they combine both examination and selection based on certain other extraneous consideration. In Mysore, as stated by the Hon'ble Minister for Home, they have framed a temporary set of rules and they are in operation and the Government knows better than myself as to how far this system is working satisfactorily.

It is not satisfactory either from the point of view of the courts concerned or the litigant public or even the advocates who form the bulk of the people who are protesting against this kind of arrangement. But what I wish to mention in this connection is that the draft set of rules which are suggested to the High Court or which are acceptable to the High Court should perhaps be brought into force in the interest of Judiciary. As I stated earlier, the High Court should have a preponderating influence and voice in the selection of these officers to the munsiff cadre.

Then, Sir, in regard to the public prosecutors, there is a feeling gaining ground in all parts of the State, whether it is new Mysore State or the old Mysore State, that this is a fertile source for jobbery so far as the Government is concerned, and particularly, for the Ruling Party ... I am open to correction again, ... I am not making a categorical statement, I am only mentioning that there is a feeling gaining ground. The tradition is that whenever a Public Prosecutor is appointed, he was considered to be the seniormost advocate of the locality, he was considered to be a leader of the Bar and if you test these things from the acid test of efficiency, whether he was senior and all that, I am afraid the Government cannot justify some of the appointments which they have made recently. I am definitely one of those who believe in social justice. It is true that the Government cannot make appointments of this kind only from people belonging to a particular community. Even when you give it to a Backward Class or to the Scheduled Caste candidate, my plea is, give it to the best man. To fix a communal proportion is not correct in a Democratic State. But there is what is called social justice which is of importance from the point of view of administration. What I say is, if you appoint a Lingayet or a Vokkaliga or a Christian, give it to the best among that community. Don't give it to other people. It will lead to the impression that you are trying to favour people, you are trying to

catch vote and you are trying to keep a few people in good humour. This feeling should not gain ground in the Judiciary. Then in regard to District Judges, there is a provision in the Constitution that you must appoint them in consultation with the High Court and in regard to this particular matter, there is a complete dissatisfaction prevailing among the judicial officers of the grade of sub-judges who are now called district magistrates *cum* civil judges that when the time for promotion comes, a member from the Bar is taken. To eliminate this kind of uncertainty and insecurity, I would like the Government to fix a proportion. You may even pass a Government Order that the appointments will be made in this fixed proportion and let each one in the service know when his turn comes next. Let him not be disappointed. I would fix the proportion of 75 per cent for men in services and 25 per cent for men drawn from the Bar. It is not that the people in the Bar have a monopoly of talent or a judicial frame of mind and all that. In fact, the people who have done very well as munsiffs, who have done very well as sub-judges, who have done very well as first class magistrates, must be trusted and posted as District Judges. That is not being followed just now. That is what is happening. In fact, there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the officers of the cadre of particularly District Magistrate *cum* Civil Judges who are expected to be promoted as District Judges...

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA (Bangalore South).—Does the Hon'ble Member mean ratio between the Bar and the services?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Yes, you may give 75 per cent to the men in service and 25 per cent to men from the Bar. Then there will be a fair mixture of people from the service and the Bar and the people from the services will have some reason to be satisfied. Even in Bombay there is a practice for recruiting to the District Judges' cadre. Only Advocates who are below 45 years are taken and they should have put in ten years of practice in the Bar. So far as the persons in

service are concerned, they do not always consider only seniority. In view of all this, it is for the Government of Mysore to evolve the rules for the appointment of District Judges. Sir, in Madras it is purely a selection body who does this. There may be a Munsiff at the lowest rung of the cadre. But, at the time when the selection is made, if he is found to be the fittest man and the most efficient man, they promote him. I do not know how far it would be acceptable to the Mysore Government. I think it is best that we consider the question of merit also and not only seniority.

With regard to the scale of pay to the District Judges, I think, it is very low. A District Judge is paid 800 rupees, whereas an I.A.S. Officer is given the graded pay of Rs. 800—1,750. The District Judge is the seniormost officer in the district who has the most unlimited civil jurisdiction in that particular district. In addition to this he is the Sessions Judge. Sessions trial is a question of life and death. There are a number of officers who do not have a chance of getting a pension of 500 rupees after putting in many years of service. The maximum of the scale is Rs. 1,200. A High Court Judge is paid Rs. 2,500—3,500. Therefore, you must give the District Judges a scale of salary that is given to the I.A.S. Officers and start them on a minimum of 1,000 rupees per month. There is another aspect of it which is worthwhile considering. It is likely that they may be influenced. I know even today and it is a matter of disgrace to all concerned, that there are Munsiffs, Sub-Judges and some of the District Judges who cannot be considered as efficient and honest people. I know cases where the client will be in the judge's house in the morning when his case is for hearing in the afternoon. Such instances are in abundance. There are Munsiffs and Sub-Judges who have given judgments without issues framed when there is no pleading, when there is no evidence on record to justify such a judgment. All this shows that there is something radically wrong and our rules of recruitment have got to be altered.

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Then, with regard to the selection of Assistant Advocate-General and Government Pleaders, I think, the selection of Government Pleaders is not done on a right basis. A writ petition is before the High Court in the matter of selection of these Government Pleaders. This is a very unfortunate thing.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—All this is more imaginary than real.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, is it not true that a writ petition is pending on the matter of selection of Government Pleaders on the ground that they did not adopt fair and just methods in the appointment of these pleaders? Anyhow, the fact remains that there is a writ petition in the High Court. Why I say this is, you have now got the Advocate-General, you have got three Assistant Advocate-Generals and five pleaders. I want to know whether there is another High Court in India where there are so many to deal with Government cases?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Go to Calcutta.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does the Hon'ble Minister think the State of Mysore is as big as Bengal either with reference to population, with reference to area, with reference to resources or with reference to the number of cases lodged and all that? Does he think there is need for so many in our State? Even in the matter of these Advocate-Generals, I know instances where, on account of faulty principles of recruitment, they did not plead the cases of the Government at all. I do not want to mention names; I know instances. If they (the Government) had been only fair in the selection, such things would never have happened.

Then, Sir, before I forget, I would like to mention that in the matter of selection of Judges to the High Court, I know it is entirely with the President of India, but it also depends on the recommendations made by the local Government. Even in the matter of appointment of Judges of High Court, you must admit, there is a lot of dissatisfaction and room for adverse comment.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is an imagination in the minds of the public.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Not at all. It is due to some people being favoured. I only say that the administration of justice should be in the hands of people who work without fear or favour. If anything goes wrong, they will say that the State is responsible. In fact this is a 'kalasu melogara' (ಕಲಸು ಮೆಲೋಗರ) business. Please do not have this. Let somebody take the responsibility for the administration of justice. Even with regard to the administration of justice, the Leader of Opposition said that there was an increase of expenditure to the tune of 20 lakhs. You must see that the administration of justice is not made a charge on the State Exchequer. Why I say this is, there are a number of writ petitions pending before the High Court. If a person spend two rupees for the stamp, he can file a writ petition. This is just like the divorce cases in America. Even trivial points are made the subject matter for divorce in America. In one case, the wife wanted the husband to wear a tie of a particular shade. Because he refused to wear a tie of that shade, she filed a case in the Divorce Court and the judge held that this was a fit case for giving divorce. Writ petitions here are just like that. I would suggest to Government earnestly to increase the stamp duty on these writ petitions. Unless you did it, this 20 lakhs, expenditure will go to 30 lakhs next year.

Sri C. M. POONACHA.—Sir, writ petition is the special feature of the Constitution which provides even for a common man who is aggrieved, to go before the High Court. It is a very high principle on which this filing of writ petitions is provided under article 226 of the Constitution.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then, why not exempt all the writ petitions from stamp duty altogether? Sir, there seems to be a mistaken impression in the mind of the Hon'ble Minister. It is not within the capacity of a poor man at all to resort to writ petitions before the High Court. I am as much interested as the Home Minister in

seeing that justice is done to the "Common man", at minimum cost. But it does not lie in the direction of writ petitions. It is altogether a mistaken notion. Fancy a ryot from the remotest corner of the State coming to Bangalore and engaging the services of a senior advocate to argue his writ petition before the High Court. Is the Stamp Duty of Rs. 2 going to be the end of all his financial troubles? Not at all. I should not be mistaken as arguing against the interests of the poorer section of the litigant public. In suggesting enhancement of Stamp Duty on writ petitions I meant to say that writ petitions on flimsy grounds should be discouraged. Look at the tendency of writ petitions in the High Court and their duration. Would the Hon'ble Minister still feel that "cheap" justice is being secured for the poor ryot? There is need for thinking on this score. I am only anxious to see that expenditure on administration of justice does not mount up and that revenue and expenditure are made to balance. Let no one misinterpret my intentions. I am all out for guarding the interests of the poor litigant as the Hon'ble Minister is. We seem to differ on the means and methods to be adopted. I shall stop at that—by just saying that Section 226 of the Constitution is there to enable writ petitions being filed by the poorest of litigants but it has virtually failed to achieve the results it intended to.

With regard to prisons, Sir, for the last 10 or 11 months, I hear there is no full time Inspector General of Prisons at all. I do not know why the office should be kept vacant or without the officer being reinstated. I think, it is something phenomenal that the office of the Inspector General of Prisons should be kept unfilled for more than a year. If the Government are considering it as not a very important office, a part-time business, they should put an end to it. We would like that a very senior officer and an experienced officer be posted to that office. It is a very highly technical job. It is not as if everybody can fit into the job of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The other point that I would like to mention

is about the location of the Central Jail. The sooner you shift it out of its present location in Bangalore City, the better. You are building colleges on either side of the Central Jail. It is an ideal place for a university campus. To allow the jail to continue there looks so incongruous. For nearly ten years there is this agitation.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is not by this Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What has this Government done for the last ten years? I only see particular people dressed with a particular head gear coming to rule us. (*Laughter*).

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—One thing that they have positively done, namely, they did not put themselves in the jail. (*Laughter*).

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My pleading is, the sooner the jail is shifted from that place, the better for all concerned. I see from a very authorised report in my hands that some aspects of the prison administration are transferred to, what is called, Social Welfare Department and the Management of Industrial Settlement at Bijapur and Khanapur. I do not even know where that Khanapur is. Why this separating the functions and taking away certain duties which legitimately fall within the jurisdiction of the Inspector-General of Prisons?

My friend the Leader of the House referred to something. I did not hear him nor understand what he meant thereby. What I wish to point out is that there should be an integrated picture of prison administration and all those things which should come appropriately under this head should be decided. I think it is better that a high placed officer manages this.

In regard to Administration Reports, I have already mentioned at the time of the budget discussion that it has become impossible in recent years to get any Administration Report worth mentioning. The latest Administration Report available is for the calendar year ending 1956 and there is nothing said about the work done in the prisons and the industrial settlements.

Talking of jail reforms, my greatest surprise is that people who enjoyed the

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privilege of being treated as Government guests off and on should never think of jail reform now. When they were in jail, every morning we used to read in the newspapers that the Congress leaders in Mysore were not treated well by the jail authorities. They knew full well the kind of life that obtained within the four corners of the jails in the Mysore State. As far back as 1941 a retired Chief Justice Sri Chandrasekhariah brought out a monumental report on jail reforms. Today when the Congress is running the Government, I do not know what the Government has done to implement those reforms.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Many of his recommendations have been implemented.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They are of a minor character. Those which would materially alter the entire shape of jail administration have not been given effect to. I do not know why they should treat prison reform as a minor subject. I feel that the old fashioned picture of prisons as a mere administrative necessity and adjunct to the maintenance of law and order must give place to the conception that these places are places intended for the moral regeneration of the convicts. Prisons must be looked upon as important as a general hospital or a mental hospital. Members on the other side seem to think that prison reform is a matter of minor importance, but I should say that the time to think so is over and that all the countries throughout the civilized world have made a lot of progress in the matter of prison reforms. In this connection I would like to quote what Winston Churchill, ex-Prime Minister of England, said in regard to jail reforms :

"The mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilisation of any country. A calm, dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused and even of the convicted criminal against the State; a constant heart-searching by all charged with the duty of

punishment ; a desire and eagerness to rehabilitate in the world of industry those who have paid their due in the hard coinage of punishment ; tireless efforts towards the discovery of curative and regenerative processes ; unfailing faith that there is a treasure if you can duly find it in the heart of every man—these are the symbols which in the treatment of crime and criminals, mark and measure the stored up strength of a nation and are sign and proof of the living virtue in it." He said this as far back as 1927 and it is included in one of his Memoirs. I would, therefore, like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the importance of prison and jail reforms.

Talking about prison administration, from the Financial Memorandum on page 38, I see that so far as jail manufactures are concerned the estimated receipts are Rs. 3·77 lakhs and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 4·60 lakhs. This means that there would be a loss of about Rs. 83,000 per year. This is something which is staggering. I do not think anybody who is charged with the responsibility of running prisons in Mysore could ever be complimented for the performance. I may here quote the instance of the Coimbatore Jail where it is treated as a self-supporting institution or commercial department. It supplies khakhi to the entire police force in the State, if my information is correct, for uniforms and other purposes. I should like to know if any technical advice has been taken in regard to the selection of industries for the Mysore jail and some of the sub-jails. Instead of dabbling in too many industries, I think it is much better if we concentrate on some remunerative industries. The textile industry is one which is admirably suited for jails. This is an industry which we would do well to concentrate on, in our jails. I may also mention a few others like the printing industry. I understand that this industry is there in the Bangalore Central Jail, but its relative importance in the work of that jail is a minor one. It is doing only a few forms for the Director of Printing and Stationery. There is scope for

expanding this work which is a very useful one. There are quite a large number of other industries which lend themselves admirably well to jail manufacture, like, making boots and shoes, school and office furniture, sealing wax, manufacture and repair of tents, etc. The Government of Mysore find it impossible to give people even a few tents. There are no tents available with us. Tent manufacture is one of the most useful jail industries.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Tents are manufactured in the Central Jail at Gulbarga.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am very happy to hear that. For my scout work I wanted 100 tents. As they could not be available here, I had to send an indent all the way to Calcutta and pay transport charges to the tune of Rs. 1,000. I had to negotiate with the Defence Department and then get some tents for our training camps after paying hundreds of rupees.

The printing industry as a jail industry has succeeded wonderfully well in Yeravada and Madras Jails and I do not know why we also should not take to that industry on a large scale in our jails.

In regard to political prisoners, my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty has already mentioned that those who were detained in connection with the Socialist Satyagraha were not being treated well. I wish that report is incorrect. I want to say that a lot of consideration should be shown to these political prisoners. That is legitimately due to them because they are only trying to do certain things in pursuance of a particular cause which they hold as sacred. There is no moral turpitude attached to them. What I feel is that some of the ordinary amenities which they claim are being denied to them today.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—More amenities than those prescribed under the rules to A Class prisoners are being given to them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Now that Hon'ble the Deputy Minister is talking of rules, I wish to say that they frame a very definite set of rules. At present everything depends upon the whims and fancies of the authorities.

When he says that they are treated more than the A Class prisoners, I cannot exactly understand what it means. If what he says is a fact, I cannot understand why Sri Gopal Gowda, the Chairman of the Socialist Party had to resort to fast at Shimoga. I am mentioning this because a measure of courtesy is due to an important political party when it is doing certain things in furtherance of certain principles which it holds sacred. You may not agree with them, but there should be a human approach to the matter and it is only in that light that I say that every facility should be given to the Socialist Satyagrahis.

Then, I would like to mention that a system called the 'earning system' may be brought into force in our jails. At present most of the convicts do not have anything to depend on for their livelihood when they come out of jail after 10 or 12 years. If this earning system is introduced in our jails it will provide something on which they could depend after they come out of jail. I would like the earning scheme to be introduced in the Central Jail to begin with. You put the prisoners on certain industries and give them wages. You may demand 8 hours work from them. For doing overtime work you may give them at the rate of 1 or 2 annas a day. The usual wage that they get may be credited to their account. The small overtime wage that they would be getting would be sufficient for their beedis or cigarettes. You put them on regular industries and give them proper wages. After recovering the cost of production, you include a certain percentage to be credited to them. In this way when the prisoners leave the jail after serving their term of imprisonment you will be providing them with a substantial sum to fall back on. With that money and with the training received, they can take to some avocation and earn their livelihood. Such earning system for prisoners is there in force in most progressive countries of the world and I wish such a scheme is brought into force in the Mysore State also. Sir, with regard to this Administration Report, I should like that, in future, the details in regard to these certified schools and

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Borstal schools are mentioned in the Administration Report of the Prisons Department. There is a lot of complaint of lack of adequate educational facilities within the jail. For a big Central Jail with a population of 6,300 and odd you say there are two adult literacy classes and I think it is grossly inadequate. The official report says that there are two adult literacy educational classes one for Kannada and another for Urdu continued in the Central Jail in Bangalore in addition to the Borstal schools. Borstal school is quite different. If you cannot provide adequate educational facilities for the people who are imprisoned, what exactly is it that you do as a civilised Government? I am astonished at the callousness that is displayed in the administration of prisons in Mysore State. May be that the ruling party and the treasury benches think that it is a minor department. They should not.

Regarding the Board of Visitors to these Jails, I was surprised to see that there is no mention as to the work done by the Board of Visitors to the Central Jail. In fact they form an important link between the convict, the Government and the officers who administer the jails. And the Administration Report does not contain a word about what work was done by the Board of Visitors, whether they made any suggestions and whether the administration gave effect to those suggestions and if so with what effect.

SRI VEERENDRA PATIL.—What is the year of the Administration Report the Hon'ble Member refers to? Is it 1957?

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—For the period ending December 31, 1956. I have also looked at the reports of previous years. Even there nothing is said about the administration of the Prison Department. In future when they refer to Prison Administration, a few more details should be given and they must consider this as important as any other major department. It is not merely from the economic development that the progress of the State is

judged, but with reference to various reforms also. In fact, I consider that it is an essential social service that you do in the Prisons Department. The more attention you give here, the greater the name of the State will be. I am therefore not prepared to support the Demands either with regard to the Administration of Justice or with regard to the Administration of Prisons.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The Hon'ble Member's laughter and smile shows that he is showing his support to the Demands.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I wish to remind the Minister of the statement usually made that I may smile and smile and yet be a villain. (*Laughter*).

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಎಚ್. ಪೊಹಸಿನ್—(ಹುಬ್ಳಿಸಿಟಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಈ ದಿವಸಾಂದ್ರ ಗಳನ್ನು ಅನು ಪೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರಿಸಿದ್ದರು ತೇಗೆನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾತ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳೋಟ್ ನಾಯಾ ಧೀರ್ಜಿನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದರೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಮಾರ್ಥಿಕವಳ್ಳಿ ರನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕದಾದತ್ಕುದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಮ್ಮನುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಲಹೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಾ ಧೀರ್ಜಿನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗೆ ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ ಲಾಂಡ್ ಒಂದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವೋನ್ ನಿರ್ವಹಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ನಿಷಿವಾರಿದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿತಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇಡಿಯ ದೇಶ ಕ್ಯಾರ್ಯೇ ಹಿತಕಾರಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಾಯಾ ಧಾನ ನಿಕ್ಯಾತಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳೋಟ್ ನಾಯಾ ಧೀರ್ಜಿನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕ ವಾಡುವಾಗ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾರಣದಮೇಲೆ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ವಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಹಿಂದಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಾತಾರಿಗಬಹುದು. ನವ ಪ್ರೇಸ್‌ನೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದಯವಾದ ಅನಂತರ ಅಂಥ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಘಟನೆಗೂ ನಮ್ಮಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವೇಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡಕ್ಕೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಎಚ್. ಪೊಹಸಿನ್.—ಆಗಲೂ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇನೇ ಇರಲ, ಈ ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ: ಅದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೇಳೋಟ್ ನಾಯಾ ಧೀರ್ಜಿನ್ ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತೇಳಿಯಿಲ್ಲ; ಕೇವಲ ಶಿಫಾರಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿವಿದೆ; ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಕ್ಕೆ. ಈ ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಲೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿದಬೇಕು. ಈ ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಲೂ

କାହାଦ ନ୍ତରାରଦିପରି ପିତେପ ବ୍ୟାଗ୍ରତୀଯାନ୍ତୁ ପକ୍ଷ ସିଦ୍ଧାରେ, ନରିଯାଦିପରନ୍ତୁ ଅରିଶିକୋଣିଦିଦ୍ଧାରେ. ଜିଦନ୍ତୁ ନାହାପ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଦିଲ୍ଲୀବେଳୁକୁ. ଜନରିଗେ ନାୟୀଯାଦାନ ସିକ୍ଷବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକାରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟରାଦିପରନ୍ତୁ ହୁଏଥାକ ଦେଇଦ ହେତୁଦ୍ୱୟିଲିଙ୍କିଂ ନ୍ଯେମିକପାଦା ପଦୁ ନହଜ. ଆ ପ୍ରକାରର ପାଦାତି ଦିଦ୍ଧାରେ. ହେତୁକ ଯୋଗ୍ୟରାଦିପରନ୍ତୁ ନାୟକିରିଗେ ତେବେଦିକୋଣିଲ୍ଲୁବାଗ ଅପରିଗେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟରିତୀଯିଟି ପାଗାର ଅଂଦରେ ପୈତନ ଦୋରେଯାପଦୁ ଅପଥ୍ୟକ. ମାନ୍ୟ ମଂତ୍ରୀଶାରାଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ବାଲିକ ଅପରି ଖଣ୍ଡିଯ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରାଦ ପକ୍ଷେ ଲରାଗିଦିଲ୍ଲୀମୁଦୁ ନାନ୍ତୁ କେଇଛିଲେନେ. ଅପରିଗେ ଆଗ ତାଗ ନିକୁଞ୍ଚୁଦିକିଷ୍ଟିତ ହେତୁତ୍ତି ଉପରୁତ୍ତି ନିକୁଞ୍ଚୁତ୍ତି ତ୍ରୀମୁଦୁ ଗୋଟାଗିଦେ. ଅଂଧ ଜନର କେବଳ ଅଲ୍ପ ହଜାର୍କେ ହେତୁ କୋଇଏଫ୍ ଜତ୍ତ ଆଗୁପଦକ୍ଷି ବହୁତୁତ୍ତି ରେଯେ ? ଅଂଧ ଯୋଗ୍ୟରାରା କଦମ୍ବେ ନଂବିଜ ବିଦ୍ରୋହ ନାୟୀଯାଦିତୀରାଗଲୁ ବହୁତ ନମ୍ବପବିଲ୍ଲ. ଅଂଧ ନ୍ଯେମିକାରି ନାୟୀଯାଦିତୀରାଗି ନେହିଁ ଦରେ ନରିଯାଦ ନାୟୀଯ ନିକୁଞ୍ଚୁତ୍ତି ଦେ. ଅଂଧର ନଲବାଗି ଯୋଗ୍ୟପ୍ରେତନପନ୍ତୁ ଅପରନା କାଫି ନଲୁ କୋଦିଏବେଳୁକୁ. ଆ ନାୟୀଯାଦିତିର ପୈତନ ଏଲାଲ ନ୍ତରାରି ନାୟକିରିଗିଂତ ହେତୁକିରିବେଳୀ କେଂବୁଦୁ ନନ୍ତୁ ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ.

ಇದನ್ತೆಯೇ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್‌ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪನ್‌ ಜಡ್‌ನ್‌ ನೇರು ವಾದುವದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲ್ಹಾ ರಾಧ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರು. ಅವಶ್ಯ ವಾದರೆ ನಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ಸಿಪಾರಾಗಿ ಬಿಡ್‌ ಕೆಲದಲು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಾಫ್‌ನಗಳನ್ನು ರಿವರ್‌ ವಾದಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮುನ್ಸಿಪ್‌ ಕೆಲನಕ್‌ ಬಿಡ್‌ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್‌ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪನ್‌ ಜಡ್‌ ಗಳಾಗಿ ವಾದುವದರಿಂದ ಬಹು ಅನರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವೇತನಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಅಪ್ಯಂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕಾರಣ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಇರುವ ವಕೀಲರು ನಾನು ಯಾರ್ಥಿತರ ನಾನು ನಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಏಮಿಶಾರ್‌ ತ್ತಿ ಕುದ್ದಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವದಾದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಂದಿರ ಮಾನ್ಯೇರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯಾಸ್ತೇಪಿರು ಗಳು ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ವಕೀಲರಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು, ಕಡಮೆ ವೇತನವಿರುವುದೇ ಇಡಕ್‌ ಕಾರಣ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳಿಯ ವಕೀಲರೂ, ನಿಸ್ಕೃತಪಾತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ವಾದುವರೂ, ದಕ್ಷರೂ ಮೂಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದವರನ್ನು ಅಕಷ್ಮಿನಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವೇತನ ನಿಗದಿವಾಡಿ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್‌ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪನ್‌ ಜಡ್‌ನ್‌ ಇಂಧ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಕೀಲರು ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಾದಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಫ್‌ನಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಶೇರ್ಕದ 50 ಅದರೂ ವಕೀಲರಲ್ಲಿಯೇಗ್ರಾ ರಾದವರು ಬರಲು ವಿಂತಲಾಗಿದಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮ್ಯಾಚಿನ್‌ಟೈಪರ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನಮ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಿಯ ಕ್ಷಾರಾಂಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ರೆಪೇಸ್‌ನ್ಯಾಚಿನ್‌ಟೈಪರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೆಪೇಸ್‌ನ್ಯಾಚಿನ್ ಬಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದಿರುವವರು ಮ್ಯಾಚಿನ್‌ಟೈಪರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲುದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತಪರ ಬೇಕು, ಕಾಲುದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಉಪ್ಪು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರು ಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥವರು ರೆಪೇಸ್‌ನ್ಯಾಚಿನ್‌ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ವಿರೋಧ. ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಜನರಿರಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೆಪೇಸ್‌ನ್ಯಾಚಿನ್ ಬಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಜಡ್‌ಪುಂಣ್ಟಿ

ବରୁଯିଲୁ ନାହିଁ କାହିଁ ପରିପଦିଲ୍ଲ. କାହିଁ ଦେ
ପାରିଛି ଶ୍ରୀ ମାତ୍ରମାତ୍ର, ପଚିଲରୁ ମାଜୁବିନ୍ଦୁ ଏଇ
ରାଦରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ତୀର୍ଥମାର୍ଗ କୌଦବିଲ୍ଲରୁ. ଅପରା
କୌଦୁପଂତ ତୀର୍ଥମାର୍ଗନୁ ରେଖନ୍ତି ବାତେଣିଲି
ବିନିମୟ କୌଦିଲାରରୁ. ଅଦକାରଣ ଅଦକ୍ଷୁ
ଜାଗର୍ତ୍ତ ରେଖନ୍ତି ବାତେଣ୍ଟି ଜନରନ୍ତି ଆ
ବାତେଣ୍ଟି ପଗାରୀଲୁଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷିଲ ପୃତ୍ତିଯ ପରନ୍ତି
ମୁଣ୍ଡିଏଫରନାହିଁ ପାଦବେଳେକି ସୂଚିତ
କେନେ.

— ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ತಂಡರರಾವ್ (ಹಿನ್ನೆಕೆರೂರು).—
ಎಗ್ಗುತ್ತುಪ್ಪಿಟ್ಟ ವಾಯಿಸ್‌ಫ್ರೆಂಚರ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿ
ದ್ದೀರ್ಘಾ?

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—There are some magistrates who have been lent from the Revenue Department to the Judiciary. I am speaking with regard to them. ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತಹಶೀಲ್‌ದಾರರನ್ನು ಜುಡಿಷಿಯಲ್‌ ಮಾರ್ಪಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಚ್‌ ವಾಡಿ ದಾಡಿ ದಾಡಿರೆ. ರೆಪೇನ್ಯ್ ಖಾತೆಯವರಲಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಲ್ಲ; ಅದರಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಭವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನಹ ಅವರನ್ನು ಜುಡಿಷಿಯಲ್‌ ಮಾರ್ಪಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಚ್‌ ವಾಡಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಅವರನ್ನು ರೆಪಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾ ಬಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಾತೆಗೆ ಲೆಂಟ್‌ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಎಂದು ನಮೂನಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೋಟಿಪ್ಪದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದ್ದೀರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹವರನ್ನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕರೆಸ್ತೇ ಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕೀಯ ವಕ್ಷಿಲ್ಪವು ತೀ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಂತಹವರನ್ನು ಜಡಬೆಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ನಲಹೆ. ನಾನು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಡ್‌ಟ್‌ಪ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಪಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂಬೆತ್ತಿ ಕನಾಟಿಕ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಾಡುವ (moving) ಕೊಟ್‌ಎಳ್ಳು ಜ್ವೆ. ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಪ್ರನಾಸ ಪ್ರಾರೂಢ ಮಾಡ ಬೆಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪೇನ್ನೂ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫಿರ್ಯಾಫ್‌ದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ 2-2 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಾರ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಮುಂದಿನವಾರ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೊಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀತ್ತು ದಾವೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ತರಹದ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ನಾನ್ಯಾಯದಾನ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಪ್ಪೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಕೆಂಗಾರರಿಗೂ ನಹ ವಿಶೇಷ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಿತವ್ಯಯಿದ್ದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ನಹ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತೈನ್ನೆ. ಈ ತಿರುಗಾಡುವಂಥ ಕೊಟ್‌ಎಳ್ಳು ಬಂದುಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಏರಿದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಕೊಟ್‌ಎಳ್ಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ವಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನಾಜನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಲಕ ಬಾಲಕಿಯಿರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ
ನೈಲ್ ಕೆಲೋಟ್‌ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿವೆ. 16 ವರ್ಷ
ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡವೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬಾಲಕ ಬಾಲಕ
ಯನ್ನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ
ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ವಿಕಾರಳೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
ಪತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೊಣ್ಣಿF-ಇದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಒಂದು
ತರಹದ ತರಬೇತು ಅಥವಾ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು

(SRI F. H. MOHSIN)

ଶୁତ୍ରେଜନକୋଟିଷ୍ଠୁ ଅପରନ୍ତୁ ତରବେଳେ ମାମିବାନ୍ଧ
ଚଂଦ୍ର ପଦ୍ମ ତିନମୁଁ ମୁଣ୍ଡବୈକ କନାର୍ଫୁକଟଲ୍ଲ ଜଦେ.
ଅଂତକ ଜୁଣୀଖିନ୍ଦୀର୍ କେଳିଟିଫନ ମ୍ୟାପିସ୍ତ୍ରୀଟି
ରାଗି ଶ୍ରୀମତ ମାଗଦି ଅପରି ଭିଦ୍ଵାରେ. ଏ ତର
ହଦ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ବେଳେ କଟ୍ଟିଲେ ମାଦିକୋଂଦୁ ବିପତ୍ତ
ବିଳ୍ଲିଯ ରିତିଯାଲ୍ଲ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମକ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମକ୍ୟରନ୍ତୁ
ନୁଦାରିନୁପଦର ସଲ୍ଲାଙ୍ଗାଗ ଏ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ସିନ୍ଧୁଠିଂ
ଭିଦ୍ଵାରୀ ରାଜ୍ୟଦଲ୍ଲ ମାଦବେଳେବିନ୍ଦୁ ନନ୍ଦ
ନୋଜନେ.

ఇన్నోందు సూచనే ఏనిందరే, ఆ న్యాయదాన బహమ సులభవాగి మత్తు కండమే పేచ్చే దింద సిక్క చేస్కు ఎదు ఎల్లరల్లో ఒందు ఇచ్చేఇదే. ఆ ప్రకార నమగే ఒందు అనుభవద మాతు ఎందే ఎష్టోస్టో సుల అప్పిలు మాదువాగ అప్పిలు వాది ఎష్టో తరహద ఖిఫెగే తుత్తాగేస్కొ గుత్తదే. కేగిన కోలైఫెన జడ్డ మేంట్ ప్రకార, తీపూనానద ప్రకార, డిక్కిప్రకార ఎష్టో సెల జణవన్ను కట్టబేస్కాగుత్తదే. అనుశర అప్పిలు కాకబేస్కాదర ఎల్లా రికాయిఫ గళు ఇరరేబేస్కు. అదక్క అప్పిలు బుక్ ఎందు అప్పిలు వాది తయారు మాదబేస్కాగుత్తదే. ఒందు బుక్ డిక్కిలుతాలో ఖిఫెన బగ్గె మాత్తోందు బుక్ అప్పిలు వాది బగ్గె మాత్తోందు బుక్ ప్రతివాది బగ్గె కి ప్రకార మారు బుక్కుగల చూజునన్నే అప్పిలు వాది వికినబేస్కాగుత్తదే. ఇదరింద అప్పిలు వాడగి బహమ ఖిఫెగుత్తదే. ఎష్టోస్టారి ఈ ఖిఫెఫ సోండి కేదరి అప్పిలు మాదువున్నే బిట్టు బిట్టురువ త్రుసంగ ఒందిదె. కోలైఫెన ఫీజు కేచ్చే. ఆదరింద అప్పిలు బుక్ సలువాగి తగులువ ఖిఫె వికినలు నాధ్యవాగద ఎష్టోల్లో సెల అప్పిలు మాదతక్క ఖిఫావన్నే బిట్టుదార్ల. ఆడకారణ సులభవాగి మత్తు కండమే వేచ్చే దింద న్యాయదౌరంపథ తప్పునన్ను అభవా గాదైత్రిషన్ను నావేను ఇట్టుకోండిద్దే వేయే అదక్క దీర్ఘవాగి ప్రవంగ నడెయుత్తదే ఎందు కేళ్ళబేస్కాగిదె. ఆడకారణ అప్పిలు వాది బుక్గే ఎష్టు ఖిఫె బులుత్తదే లోలి అష్టున్ను మాత్ర తేగుచోందు బాచియదన్ను కాగయ్యే కొదబేస్కు మత్తు అప్పిలనల్లి డిక్కి నక సర్వారద ఖిఫెనల్లో దూరకుపంతే ఒందు వ్యవస్థ మాదబేస్కు. కుగ్గె మాదిరె సులభవాగి న్యాయదేరికిసి కేళ్ళబ్బంతాగుత్తదే. ఇల్లదే కేలైదరె అవావ్యక్తవాగి లటిగెప్పె కేచ్చుత్తదే ఎందు నన్న అభివృయవల్ల. కోలైఫెన ఫీజు కేచ్చాగిదె, ఇదరింద ఎష్టోల్లి లటిగెప్పె కండమే ఆగబహుదు. ఆదర నన్న లదేత న్యాయదాన వన్న దూరకసికోదువ లచ్చేతపవాగిదె. ఖిఫెఫ కేచ్చుమాడిని న్యాయవన్ను దొరకిసికొచుపుదు న్యాయవాదుదల్ల. సులభరేతియింద దొరకిసి కొదబేకేందు నన్న అభివృయ.

ಇನ್ನು ಜೈಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರ. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದ ನಲ್ಲಿವಾಗಿ ವಾದುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಷಯ.

ಕೆಲವರು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಕಳವ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬರುತ್ತುದೆ. ಅವನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಬೇರೆ ಉಪಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಳವ, ದರ್ಶನದೇ ಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಘಾಷ್ಟ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಕಳವ, ದರ್ಶನದೇ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕಾರಣ ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಕಳುವಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಳುವಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರ ಜೀವನದ ಇತಿಹಾಸನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶದಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಿದ್ದೀರು, ಈ ಅರ್ಥಾದಿಗಳ ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು ಅವನ ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಗೆ ಅಡಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಠಾದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡೇ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಂಧನ ದಲ್ಲಿಪುತ್ತೇ ಏಯೇ ಆ ತತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಮರ್ತಿತ ಹಾಗೆ. ಜೇಸುಲುವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ಯಾವುದ ಕ್ಷಿಂತಪೂರು, ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳ ನಂಬಿಗೆ ಕಡವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಆ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವ ಮಹತ್ವದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನ ಜೀವನದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹೈರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಯಂದ ಆ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕ ಅಣಿಯಾದ ಎಂದಿದನ್ನು ನೇರುಡಿಸಿಕು. ಅಂತಹವರ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿ ಇಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ଅଛି ପ୍ରତିଯୋବିଧିରୀଗୁ ବିନଦୁ କେଣାରିକ
 ଯନ୍ମୁ କଲନ୍ତକୁ ଏହାରୁ ମାଦବୀରୁ ମାତ୍ର
 ଅପର ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ କି କେଷ୍ଟ ପଦ୍ଧତିଯିଠିଦ ବୀରେ
 କହିଗେ ଡେଲିମାନ୍ତ ମାଦବୀରୁ. କି କାହାରୁଙ୍କ
 ନେଲିବାଗୁ ବିନଦୁ ତକ୍ଷର ନେମିତିଯନ୍ମୁ ନେପୁକ
 ମାଦଲୁ ଏହାରୁ ମାଦବୀରୁ ନେଲିବାଗୁରେଣେ.
 ଆ ଜ୍ଞେଲିଗେ ବିରତକୁ ଜନର ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ପରିଵର୍ତ୍ତନେ
 ଯାଗତକୁ ରୀତିଯାଳ୍ପି ଅପରିଗେ ବିନଦୁ ଯୋଗ୍ନୀ
 ଚୋଧନେ ଦୋରୀଯବୀରୁ. ଅପରିଗେ ଅଂଧ ନେତ୍ର
 ଚୋଧନେ ମାଦବୀରୁ ଅତ୍ୟଗ୍ରହେ. କେଣେନୋଈ
 ଜ୍ଞେଲିଗାଳ୍ପି ଅପରିଗେଠିଥୁ କେଲନକୋଟିଲୁ
 ପନ୍ଥେ ବିନଦୁ ଧଂଦେଯନ୍ମୁ କଲି କୋମୁତିଦାରୀ.
 ଅଧରେ ଜୁଦୁ ନାଲଦୁ. ଜୁଦୁ ଜ୍ଞାତିଗେ ଅପର
 ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ବିରଲାବଟିଗେ ଅପର ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ମାହାର
 ଦିଗେ ବିନଦୁ ଯୋଜନେ ହାତକଟକୁ ଦ୍ରୁ ଅତ୍ୟବୟକ୍ତ.
 ଅଧରେ ନାହାଲୁରୀ କି ଦିବସ ଜନରୁ କଥିବୁ ମାଦ
 ବାରଦୁ, ମୁଦ୍ରହାନ ମାଦବାରଦୁ, ଜଗଳହାଦ
 ବାରଦୁ ଏଠିବୁ ହିର୍ମାତ୍ର ଦ୍ରେବେ. ହିର୍ମାଯେଇ
 ଅ ଜ୍ଞେଲିନନ୍ଦ୍ରିଆ ନକ ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ତେଣିକେ ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ
 ହେଣ୍ଟିଶି ଅଧିଗୋଠିଥୁ ଧରିବା ଚୋଧନେ ମାଦି ଆ
 ମନୁଲକ ଅତନ ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ବିଦରାବଟି ମାଦାପଣତେ
 ଘୃଷଣ୍ଟେ ଚାଦବୀରୁ. ଅଧରିଗେ ଦିନଧୀନନ୍ଦୁ କାତା
 କଲିସି କୋଳଦବୀରୁ. ଅପର କଲିତଥ ଦୂରେ ଏହିଦେ
 ଅଧରିଲ୍ଲେ ଅପର ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ଉଲ୍ଲମ୍ବିତାନ୍ତିରୁ ମାନୁପଣତେ
 ମନ୍ଦନ୍ମୁ ନିଲ୍ଲାପଣତେ ଘୃଷଣ୍ଟେ ମାଦବୀରୁ. ଅଧରେ
 ଜୁଦୁ ପରେଗୁ ନଦେଖିରକୁ ଅପରାଧଗଳିଲୁ କଥାପୁ
 କେନୁଗାଳେ ହେଚାପ୍ପିବେ. ଜୁଦୁକୁ କଥାର ଜନଗିଲିଗେ
 ଜରତକ ନିରୁଦ୍ୟୀଗଦ ମନୁଷ୍ୟେ. ଆଦୁଦରିଠି ଆ
 ଅପରାଧଗଳ ନମଜ୍ଜୀ କଥମେଯାଗୁ ପଞ୍ଚାବୀରୁ
 ଦରେ କି କୃତ୍ୟଗଳନ୍ମୁ ହୋଇଗଲାଦିନବୀକାଦରେ
 ଅନେକ ହେବ ହେବ ଲାଦ୍ଦୀଗଳନ୍ମୁ. ତେରେବୁଲୁ
 ଏହାରୁ ମାଦବୀରୁ. ଜନରନ୍ମୁ ହେବ ହେବ
 ଦାଗି ହେଣ୍ଡୁ ହେଚାପ୍ପି ଅ ଉଲ୍ଲମ୍ବିତାନ୍ତି ନୌକରି

గాల్లి ప్రేరికోళు వంచ అవకాశ కల్పి సిక్కడబేకు.
జదరింద ముందన జనాంగదవరాదరా నేమ్ముది
యింద నుఱవాగిరు అవకాశవాగుత్తడందు
జష్టు సలతేగళన్న పూడి ఈ దియాంగిడే నన్న
బెంబులవన్న కోట్టు నన్న పూతుగళన్న
ముగినుత్తేనే.

తీర్చి సి. కె. రాజు యై తే టిప్పి (హిక్కునాయి కనహళ్లి) ...మాన్య నభాషంగాలే, ఇదువరేగూ కొడ నన్ను ఏమితురనేకురు ఈ జ్యోలుగాళ నూధారజేయ బగ్గె మాత్ర జ్యోలుగాళల్లి ఈగ నడేయుతీరువ క్షేగారికియ లుధ్యమాగాళ బగ్గె తమ్మ తమ్మ అభివాయాగాళన్ను సూచిసిద్దారే. నానాదరూ ఈ విచారండ్లే వేళావుదిప్పే: నాధారణవాగి ఈ దివస ఈ జ్యోలుగాళన్ను నడేసతక్క బగ్గె జ్యోలుగాళ ఆడితక్కాగి మాత్ర ఈ వాపాదుగాళ బగ్గె మాత్ర అల్లయి క్షేగారికి బగ్గె ఈవరీలక్కాంతర రూపాయాగాళన్ను ఖచ్చి వాధించుత్తేవే. అదరే ఈ బాబినింద బరతక్క ప్రతిపెలవాదరోఎ ఒబశి కడమే. ఈ దివస చేంగళారు సెంట్రల్ జ్యోలనల్లి Discharged Prisoners Aided Society ఎంటు ఒందు సోసైటీయిదే. ఇదకే ప్రతి వప్పువూ ఎరదు నావిర రూపాయాగాళన్ను కొడలూగాత్తదే. కిగ్గే 10-20 వప్పగాళిందలూ ఇదక్క నకార దచరు హజువైనోదిగినుతీద్దారే. ఈ సోసైటి యల్లి 25 జన షేర్లు హాల్ఫర్లుగాలిద్దారే. అదరెల్ల 15 జన జ్యోలేక్కర్లుగాళిద్దారే. అదరే ఈ సోసైటియింద జ్యోలువరేగూ ఎరదు మానూ నావిర రూపాయాగాళ నాలపన్నేనాదరూ కొఛింద్లారేయో అభివా జ్యోలపోలే గోత్తాగుతీటి. కిగ్గే 10-20 వప్పగాళింద నావిరాలు రూపాయాగాళన్ను ఖచ్చి వాధిదాగాగు అదలింద జనరిగే ముగురుకాసిన ప్రయోజన కొడ అగద ఇద్దరే నీపు ఏతకే అంధ బాబుమాగాగే దుర్సు ఖచ్చి వాధబేడు! ఇదరింద ఆ జ్యోలనింద హోరగె బిందంథ అపరాధి మానుషులుగి ఏనాదరూ హజిద నకాయ దోహంతాయితే? ఈగ అల్ల ఇందియి పెల్పిశేర్లు సోసైటీయుంబ నుసే యోందిచె. ఇదక్కే జ్యోలేక్కర్లాగిరక్కువరు దిల్లి-ఆగ్రా ఇతార్యాది నె లగాళల్లినడేయుతక్క కాంపారెన్స్ గాల్గెంద్లు అగ్గాగ హోగుత్తారే. అదరింద ఆగుతీరువ ప్రయోజన నవేనింద ఈ దేశికేక్కరాగిరక్కువరు జ్యోలు ఆగ్రా ఇతార్యాది యాత్రగాళన్ను ముగిసికోళలు అనుకొలువాగిదే, అప్పో హోరతు మత్తేనొ ప్రయోజనప్పి. అద్దరింద ఇదన్ను నీల్సి బిచ్చివుదు ఉత్కృష్టము. ఈ సోసైటి ద్వక్కేయింద కేలన నడేసుతీటి. అప్పో ఆల్పిద్ద ఇదకే వప్పగా వప్పగా ఎరదు నావిర రూపాయాగాళ బేడే దందవాగి నిచకాగుతీదే. ఇదన్ను తప్పినువుడే ఒళియుదు.

ಇನ್ನು ಜೈಲನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಿಗ್ರಾರ್ಕಿಯ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಗಾಬಾರಾವಾಡ್‌ನಡ್ ಎಂದು ಬಂದು ಹೇಷನಿರಿಯನ್ನು 43 ಸಾಮಿರ ರೈಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಯನ್ನು ಕಲನವಾದತಕ್ಕ ಕೊಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಪ್ರಾಯವೇಯಾಜ್ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೈಲನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅವರಾದಿ ಜೈಲನಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದಂತರ ಅವನು 45 ಸಾಮಿರ ರೈಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಂತಹ ಯಂತ್ರಪ್ರಯೋಧ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವೆಂದಿಂದ

ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವನು ಆಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲನವಾಡಲೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲ. ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟಕ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬಿರುತಕ್ ಕೊಲು 1 ಲಙ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿವಾಬಂಡೂ ವರೆ ಅಣ್ಣ, ಅದರೆ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಬಾಕಿ ಕಲನಕಾರ್ಯಗ್ಗಿಗೆ ಕೊಲಹೊದೆದೆ ನಿಕ್ಕೆ 1-೨ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೊಲನಿಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದಿರಿದೆ ಈಗ ನ ಕರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತರಿಸಿರತಕ್ ಗಾಬಾರ್‌ಪಾಲ್‌ಎಂಟಿ ನಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಮಾರಿಬಿದಿ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ನಾಶ್‌ಪ್ರೋದ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಕರಾಜು ಹಾಕಿ ಬಿದಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪ್ಪು ಹಣ ಖಚಿತವಾದಬೇಕು? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಬೇರೆ ದಂಡ. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಉಭದಾಯಕವ್ವದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕೋ ನಂಗಂತೂ ಹೊಳೆಯಾತ್ಮಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಿಂದ ವೆಚ್ಚಿ ಬೇರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಂಚೋ ರಚನ್‌ನ್ ಎಷ್ಟುವೇ ವರ್ಷಗ್ಗಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ನಾಶಕ್ ಬಿದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡುವಂದ ಜನಗಿಳಿಸ್ತೂ ಆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟಕ್ ಬೇದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿ ಸಿದೆತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀ ಬ್ರಜಿ. ಮಾಲಾರ್‌ರಾಧ್ಯಾರವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟಕ್ ಬೇದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬೂದ ಅನಂತರ ಯಾವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೇಳಿಲ್ಲು ಅವಕಾಶಮಾರ್ತಿಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಷೋ ಅಂಥ ಕ್ರಿ ಕೆಲನಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬೇದಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಳಗೊ ಒಂದು ನರಿಯಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಕಲನದ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ ಅವಕಾಶವೇದೆ? ಇನ್ನು ಜ್ಯುಲನ್ ಅದಳ್ಲಿ ತದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೂಡಿ ಟೀಕ್ರೋವುರದ ಲಾಭ ಕಾಂಪಾಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ನಾಗುವಾನಿ ಮಾರದ ಬೇಲೆ ಹೇಗೆದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಸಾಯದ ಮೂಲ್ತಿಗ್ಗೆ ಗೂತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ತೇಗದಮಾರದ ಬೇಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಬಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಂಪೌಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿಂಥ ತೇಗದಮಾರದವ್ವೆಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಯಿತು? ಅದು ಯಾವರಿತಿ ಏಕೇ ಆಯಿತು? ಈ ಬೇಲುನ ಅದಳ್ಲಿ ತವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅನೇಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮಾನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ನಾಗಿನರಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬ್ಲೋ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಬೇಕಾದು ಕೇರ್ಲಾತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಮಾದ್ರಾಸ್ ನ ಕರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿಟ್‌ನ್ನು ತಗೆದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟಾನ್‌ಹಾಕ್‌ರ್‌ ಎಂಂಥ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಬ್ಬ ಬಿಡಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಯುಲಿಗಳ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಏಪ್ಪು ರೆಬ್ ಬಿಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಮಾದ್ರಾಸ್‌ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟಕ್ ಜ್ಯುಲಿಗಳೇ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟಕ್ ಜ್ಯುಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆಯೇನೋ ಎನ್ನು ಎಂಥ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾತಿಕ್ಷನೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನ ಕರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಂದುಗಿರ್ದ ತಕ್ಕ ಜ್ಯುಲು ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಿಂದು ಲೋಟಿ ದೊರೆ ಗಳಿರುವಾಗ, ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಿರಪಡಿಸಲು ನ ಕರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಿರುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನು 300-400 ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ದೂರದ ದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ ಜ್ಯುಲುಗಳ ಅದಳಿತ ಯಾವ ಸೀ ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರು ಬಹಳಿಂದುಂಬುದನ್ನು ಉಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಹ ಸೊಧಾರಾಬು ರುಪಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಳಗಾಂ ಜ್ಯುಲನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾರ್ಟ ಅನೇಕ ಪರಿಣತರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂತೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಇಂಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಕ್ರೆಪ್‌ ಅಥ ಮಿರ್‌ನ್‌ಗಳ ನಂಬಿ ಜ್ಯಾಸ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಕ್ಟ್‌

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ತೆಟ್ಟಿ)

ಜನರಲ್ ಅಥ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸ್‌ರವರ ಸ್ತಾನ ಬಹಳದಿವಸಗೆ ಇಂದ ಬಾಲಬಿಡಿದೆ.

Sri C. M. POONACHA.—This is an in charge arrangement and the Headquarters man is holding charge. That is all.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—The person who is now in charge cannot hold the charge for ever.

ଅଦ୍ୟତମାଲ୍ଲ ଅସ୍ଵାପନେ ଯାଗିରୁପଦେ ଜୁଡ଼କେଲ୍ଲ
ମୁଁବୁ କାରଣବାଗିରୁତ୍ତେ ଦେ. ଆ ନାଁ ନେଇଲ୍ଲ ବଛୁରନ୍ତୁ
ଭିତ୍ତିଚାଦିଲୁ ନକାର ଏକେ ଜୁହୁ ନିଧାନ ପାଦ
ତ୍ରିଦେ ? ଜୁହୁ ନମାଦା 11 ଟଙ୍କାରୁ ମେଲାଯାତେ ?
ଇଂଧିନୀ ନେଇଲ୍ଲ ତେଣେରି ଜନରନ୍ତୁ ଜୁହୁରେ ଜୁହୁ
ଅଦ୍ୟତ ଯାଏବରିତି ନେଇଲ୍ଲିଏ ? ବେଳେ ଦେଖାଗଲ୍ଲ ଅ
ଜୁହୁଗାଇ ଆଦ୍ୟତ ହେଲାଇ ? ରଘୁଦେଶ ତଗେଦୁ
କୋଣ୍ଠେ, ଏଲ୍ଲ ଦେଖାଗଲ୍ଲ ତେଣେକିରିଗେ ଫନୁ ବିନଦୁ
ତିକ୍କ ଏଥିନେଇଗାତ୍ମଦେହେ ଆଦିକୁ ଉତ୍ତରିଲା କେଣିବାଦ
ତିକ୍କୁମୁ ବିନଦୁ ନାହିଁ ତପ୍ତିଗୁରୁ ନପ କି ଦିବନ ଆ
ରଘୁଦେଶରେଲ୍ଲ ଏଥିନେଇଗାତ୍ମଦେହେ ବିଧିନେଇଗାତ୍ମଦେହେ
ନମ୍ବୁ ଦେଖାଦିନ ରଘୁଦେଶକେ ହୋଇଦିଲ୍ଲ ଏଥି ଦେଲଗେଷ୍ଟ
ନ୍ତିନପରୁ ରଘୁଦେଶରେଲ୍ଲ ଅ ଜୁହୁଗାଇ ନୁଦାରାଜୀ
ଏପରମଟ୍ଟିଗେ ନେଇଦିଦିଯେବିବୁଦର ବିଗ୍ରହ ବିନଦୁ
ହେତ୍ତିଦାରୀବୁଦନ୍ତୁ କାଗ ଉଦିଲଟିକେ ଶୁଣ୍ଟେନେ. କି
ଏହାର ଆ ଦେଲଗେଷ୍ଟିନ୍ତିନ ପରିବିଲୁଦ ତମିଦିଲ୍ଲ.
କି ଏହାରକାଗିରାଲି. କି ଦିବନ ନମ୍ବୁ ବେଂଜଶାରୁ
ଜୁହୁଲିନାଲିରୁବ ରେଇଯୋ କେହୁଲ୍ଲ ହୋଇଗୁ ଏମୁଁବିପବନ
ଗୁରୁବାପ ? ବିନଦୁ ପରାଦ ମେଲାଗିଦ୍ଦରା
ଆ ଅଦିକରାଗଣୁ ଆ ବିଗ୍ରହ ଜୁହୁ ରିହେଲ୍ଲିଏ
ମାଦିଲ୍ଲ. ଜୁହୁ ଅଧିଵେନେନଦରେ ଜୁହୁ ଅଧିକାର
ଗଣୁ, ନକାର ଜୁହୁଲ୍ଲ ଲାଲିଯୀ ଜୁହୁରା ଯାରୋ
ବୁରୁନପ ବେଂଜଶାରଲାଲିରୁବ ସେଂତ୍ରିର୍ଲ ଜୁହୁଲିଗେ
ହୋଇଗୁ ଅଲ୍ଲାଯୀ ଏହାରଗଣ୍ଠିନ୍ତି ପରିଶୀଳନ ମାଦିଲ୍ଲ
ପିନଦୁ ଫଂଚାଫେଲ୍ଲିପରାଗି ହେତ୍ତିବବଦୁ. ଜୁହୁ
ଜୋତିଗେ କଲ୍ପ ରର୍ଲ ଅଶ୍ଵାଧିକ୍ଷାର୍ଗେ ବିନଦୁ ହେତ୍ତିନାହିଁ
ବେରେ ବିକ୍ରି ମାଦା ତ୍ରିଦାରେ. ବିନଦୁ ଲେଖିଗିରି
15 ରାହାଯାଗଣ୍ଠିଯୋ ଏହୋ କେହୁପାତ୍ରିଦ୍ଦିଲ୍ଲ.
କାଗ ଅଦ୍ୟନପ ନିମ୍ନହୋଇରାପଞ୍ଚ କାଣାତିଦେ
ଜୁହୁ କେଲପ ପନ୍ତୁ କରଗନ୍ତୁ ବେରେ ନାହିଁ ଲଗେନ୍ତିରୁଦ୍ଧ
କୋଣ୍ଠେ ବେରୁ. ଅଦକେ 25 ରାହାଯାଗଣ୍ଠିନ୍ତି କୋଣ୍ଠ
କୋଣ୍ଠିବୁ କୋଣ୍ଠ ବେରୁଗାରିଦେ. ଯାର କୁଣ୍ଠିଲ୍ଲ କି
ପନ୍ତୁ କିଲ୍ପିଲ୍ଲ ହାଜିଦେ ? ପଞ୍ଚେ ପଞ୍ଚେ ରାତିରୀ
କାଳ୍ପ ବୁତ୍ରିର୍କରାଗତକୁ ମାକୁଳିଗେ ପନ୍ତୁ କିଲ୍ପିଲ୍ଲ
କୋଣ୍ଠିବୁପଦେ ଦୁନ୍ତାପାଗିରାପାଗ ଜୁହୁ କି
ପନ୍ତୁ କରଗନ୍ତୁ କୋଣ୍ଠିଲ୍ଲ ଯାରିଗେ ନାହାୟିଦେ ? ଇଂଧି
ପଦ୍ମତିମ୍ବିଲୁ ବିନ ପ୍ରଯୋଜନପାଗତ୍ତେଦେଯେବିନ୍ଦୁ
କେତ୍ତାତ୍ମେନେ ? କି ଏହାରଗଣ୍ଠିନ୍ତି ନେଇରେ କିମ୍ବା
ବୁତ୍ରି ନେଇରେ କିମ୍ବା. ନିନ୍ଦେ ଦିବନ ମାନ୍ଦେ
ମୁଁବୁ ମୁନ୍ତିରାଗି କଟୁପାଗି ନେଇନ୍ଦୁ ଟିକ୍କା
କାନ୍ଦୁ ମାଦା ତ୍ରିଦାରେଂଦୁ ହେତ୍ତିଦରୁ. କି ରୀତି
ଅଦ୍ୟତ କେଲ୍ଲ କେହୁଗୁ ତ୍ରିଦରେ କଣ୍ଠେଂଦୁ ନେଇଦିଲ୍ଲ
କୋଣ୍ଠ ନୁହୁ ନିରୁପଦୁ ହେତ୍ତି ? ଅମ୍ବିତୁ, ଜୁହୁ
ନାହୁ କଟୁପାଗି ଟିକ୍କେ ମାଦାପୁଦନ୍ତୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପାଦ
ଗିଯେ ମାଜୋଇ. ବେଂଜଶାରିନାଲି ଇଂଧି ବିନଦୁ
ନକାରଦ କେଂଦ୍ରଦିଲ୍ଲରତକୁ ଜୁହୁର ଅଦ୍ୟତ ଜୁହୁ

ದುಸಿ ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬಾರದು. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜೀವಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಳಿರು ಉಣಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕ ಕಲನತಕ್ಕ ಡಮಾನ್‌ಶೈಲಿಗಿರಿ ದ್ವಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾ ಕಾರಣ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ನಾರಿಗೆಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಡಮಾನ್‌ಶೈಲಿಗಿರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪನೂ ಕಲನವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ್ಡೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದಿನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀರಿನಿಂತೆ ಖಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ರುಪ ಹೀವೆಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಈಹಳಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವು ಹೊರಿಕಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಲಿವದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿನಾ ಕಾರಣ ಬಹಳ ಹಣ ಖಚಾಗಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಜಾಂತರಗಳಿರುವಾಗ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗೆ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಪರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಇವರು ಬಿಡಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ನಿಜಾಂತರಕ್ಕ ದೂರದ ವಾತು. ಇದರ ಒಳ ಪ್ರವರ್ಹಾರವೇ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜ್ಯೋಲನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಖಚಾರಗಳೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೆಲ್ಲಿನ ಖಚಾರ ತಿಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗೆ ಇಂದ ಅಳಿತ್ತೇ ಅಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅದ ವರದಿ ಹೊರಿಬಿಡಿ ಹೇಳೆ ಕನ್ಪು ಪತ್ರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡೆ 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ನೇರೀಡಿಕೊಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಹುದು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ನೇರೀಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನರಿಯಾದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಂಟಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ಇಚ್ಛಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದೋಳಿ ಬಂದು ದಿವಸ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಂದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಿನ ಬಂದು ಅಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿದಿಯನ್ನು ಇಚ್ಛಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿರಿ. ಈ ದಿಫೀಟಿ ಯೆಂಸಿಯಿ ಬಗೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಖಚಿತವು ಹಣ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಏಪ್ಪು ಹಣ ವನ್ನೊಲಾಗಿದೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಏಪ್ಪು ನಿಂತಿದೆ, ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಇದರ ಅಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ನೇರೀಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೀಗೆ ತೆಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು? ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇದರ ಹೇಳುವನ್ನು ವಾರಿ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡೆ ಹೆಗೆ ಲಿಗಾಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿರ ಕೈವಾಡವು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೇನಾದರು ಇಂಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರಲ್ ಅಥ ಟ್ರೀನ್‌ಕ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ದೂರನ್ನು ತೀಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಆ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಅವರ ಕೆಳಿನ ಅಭಿಸಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನಂತರ ಆ ಅಭಿಸಿನವರು ಮಾತ್ರಾಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರಿತರೂ ಇತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಖಚಾರ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆನರುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿವಾಡಕ್ಕ ನಾನು ಇಪ್ಪು ಹಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಕ್ಕಣ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಜ್ಯೋಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ತರಕಾರಿ ಬಹಳಿಗೆ ಕುಲಪ ಕಂಟಾಕ್‌ಪ್ರೈಸ್‌ರೂಪ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೇಗೆಯೂ ಸುರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂಡಿಯಂತೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಪಿಕ್ಪುವಾದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗೆ ಕೆಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ ಬಂದು ಕುಂಭಕಾಯಿಗೆ 25-30 ರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಾಚಾರ್ ಮಾಡುವಂಧ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ, ಅವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಚೆಂಡರು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬಿಟಾಳಿ, ಬಾಲ ಹ್ವಾರ್—ವ್ಲಾಪ್— ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದರೆ, ಬಂಡಾಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಹಿಕ್ಕುವಾದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗೆ 10 ಅಳಿಯಂತೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಪಿಕ್ಪುವಾದನ್ನು ಜನ? ಕಂಟಾಕ್‌ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ರೂಪ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಯಾತು ಇದು. ಸುಮಾನೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣ ಪ್ರೌಲಾದರೆ ವ್ಯಾನವಾಗಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲವೇ! ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಹೀಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನರಕಾರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ఎప్పుడూ దీనిల్లంబు దన్ను చూస్తు ముఖ్యమంత్రి గళ్లే తిథిదుకోళ్లలి. ఈ దక్షతెయన్ను యావి రితి ఏణినెవాడబేకేంబు దేవి ననగభ్రమాగు వదిల్లి.

ಅಮೆರಿಕೆ, ಕೂಲಿ. ಗಂಡಾಗಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಳಿಕೊಲಿಯೆಂದು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹತ್ತು ಪರಿಷರ್ ಹಿಂದೆ ಜಿನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿವಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಂಟು ಅಳಿಕೆಗೆ ದೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದವನು ಈಗ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿತೆಗೆ ದೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಗೆನೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂದೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳೋಳಿ? ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ಜನ ಬ್ರೇಡಿಗಳು engageಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕಿಂಡಿತ್ತಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನುಫಾರಣೆಯಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ತುಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಪಾನ್‌ವರಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 1940ನೇಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುತ್ತೇರುವುದು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಯಾವರು ಏನು ನುಫಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 25 ಭಾಗದಪ್ಪು ಕಾಡ ನುಫಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಕತೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಶೇಗಡಿಮರದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೇ ನೋಡಿ. ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೊಯಿತು ನೋಡಿ. First class ಅದನ್ನು standard wood ಅದು. ಅವರು ಉಂಟಾದುವ ತಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ. ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು 10 ಪರಿಷರಿಗಾಗಿ ನುಫಾರಣೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅವರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕಿದರು? ಅವು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುವೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲಿ. ಈಗ ಏರದು ಪರಿಷರ್ ಹಿಂಡಿದರೆ ಏರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದುತ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಯಿತು. ಈಚೆಗೆನೋ ತಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂತಾದು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಕಿಂಡಿತ್ತಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ ದರಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ಸಂತೋಷಪಾಯಿತು. ಅದರೂ ಒಟ್ಟುನೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅದಳತ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ଜଳ୍ପୁ ଅଂକଗରମ୍ବ କେଣ୍ଟିଦ୍ଧିରୀ ଏବନ୍ଦୁ !
 3.77 ଲକ୍ଷ ରାହାଯାଗଛ ଅଦାଯ, 4.66 ଲକ୍ଷ
 ରାହାଯାଗଛ ବିଚାରିଦେବିମୁକ୍ତ ହେଉଦ୍ଧିରୀ
 Jail manufacturesନିମ୍ବ, ନେପୁ କୋମୁମ
 କୋଲମ୍ବ ବିଚାର ଜଳ୍ପୁ କଥମେଯାଗିରୁ ବାଗ, ନଷ୍ଟ
 ହେବେ ଆଗୁତ୍ତେ ଦେ ? ନାରାୟଣୀ କୋଲ ହାକିଦରଳ
 ଶୈକ୍ଷଦ 30 ରଙ୍ଗୁ ନଷ୍ଟବାଯିତେବେଳେ ଅଲ୍ଲାମା
 ହେବେ ଜଳ୍ପୁଲ୍ଲବନନ୍ଦ ମେଦଲୁ ଫିଡ଼ିଦୁ ହେବେଦ
 ହାକବେକୁ, ଜଳ୍ପୁଦିଦ୍ଧରେ, କଥ ପର ଶୈକ୍ଷଦ 30
 ନଷ୍ଟବାଦରେ ମୁମିନି ପର 60 ନଷ୍ଟବାଗୁପଦୁ
 ନୟତ୍ତସ୍ତିଦି. ନମ୍ବୁ ଜଳ୍ପିଯୁଣ ପାର୍ଲମେଂଟର
 ଦେଲିଗ୍ରେନ୍ଡ ରଙ୍ଗାକ୍ଷେ ହୋଇଦ୍ଵାରା ଅଲ୍ଲନ ବୈଦିକ
 ଅନ୍ତି ଭେଟିମାଦିଦାଗ ନଦେଦ ନମ୍ବାପଣେ ବିଭକ୍ତ
 ନାୟରେନ୍ଦ୍ରବାହିଦେ. ଅଲ୍ଲନ ନକାରର ବୈଦିକଗନ୍ତି
 ହେବେ ନେଇଦିକେଳାଖୁତ୍ତିଦା ରେବୁଦୁ ଗୋତ୍ରାଗୁ
 ତେବେ. ତେମୁ ଅପଣେ ପହେଦୁ ଅନ୍ଦନୁ ନୟପୁ କିମୁ
 ତେନେ. ଅଲ୍ଲନ ତୁ ରିତି ଇଲ୍ଲ ଦିଲ୍ : ‘ନାମୁ ଉଗର
 ହୋଇଦେବୁ. ଅଲ୍ଲଦ୍ଵୀ ମାନରୁ ବିନ୍ଦଗିଛୁ ଏମୁ
 ନିତରୁ. କୋଣେଯ ବାହ୍ୟ ପାତ୍ରଗରଳିଲୁ
 କଟିଲିଲାହ ମମେଜାଖିଦୁଷୁପୁ. ଅମୁ ନେଲକ୍ଷେ ନୟାଗର
 ମନୋପକ ବିନ୍ଦିନିଲାପୁ କିମ୍ବଦ୍ଦ ପେ. ବିନ୍ଦମେଂଦୁ ମୁମ୍ବଦେ
 ମେଲୁର ବିନ୍ଦେଶୀମୁ ହାସିଗେ, ହୋଇଦିକେଯୁଳୁ
 ଦିନିବୁ, ଏରଦୁ ଦୁଷ୍ଟଗରୁ ମତ୍ତୁ ବିନ୍ଦ
 କଟିଲା ଇଲ୍ଲଦୁଷୁ. ଅ କୋଣେଯିଲ୍ଲା 21 ହାସିଗେ
 ଲାଦୁଷୁପୁ. ପ୍ରତିଯୋମୁ ହାସିଗେଯ କେକ୍ଟାଲ୍ଲା
 ବିନ୍ଦମୁ ଚିକ୍କ ମେଜୁ ଇଲ୍ଲତୁ.

“శుభాద్ర బ్రహ్మిగోళ్లు” ? — శాలి హానిగేగెళ్లన్న
కండు తీర్చి దగెయువరు మేల్పిచూరకనన్న
కేళిదరు.

“ಅವರು ಕುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೊಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊನ ಚಲಣಿತ್ತು ತೊರ್ಕಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.”

ಅತಿಥಿಗಳು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟರ ಮುಖ ಒಟ್ಟರು ನೋಡಿದರು.

“ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆನರೇನು ? ” ಬೈದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾರನ್ನು
ಶ್ರೀ ದಗೆಯವರು ಕೇಳಿದರು.

“ಸಿಕ್ಕರೊಡ್ವೆ”

“ನಿಂದೆ ನಿನಿಮಾಕ್ಷ ಹೋಗಲ್ಲ ? ”

‘‘ಮೈಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ’’

“ಫನದು, ನೀವು ಒದುತ್ತಾಜೀರೋದು?”

స్తుర్మొల్ కైయిల్లద్ద పున్త కవన్సు చూందక్క చూపిదరు. ఎలికెట్టు-మేకశ్యానికోన మేలన ఒందు పర్మపున్తక.

“ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆಯೇ? ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಾನುಪಾದಲು ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ ನೆಡುತ್ತಿರುವೀನೋ?”

“କହେଦୁ ନନ୍ଦୀ ଶିକ୍ଷାଵଧି ତେରିଦିବେ ଏହି ଲେଖକୁ ଚିତ୍କିତର ଶାରୀରିକ ହୋଗଲୁ ଜଣିବିଲେନ୍”.

గుప్పాధ్యక్షరు.—ఎల్లింద బెంద రిప్పోర్టాలు,
అదు?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶಟ್ಟಿ.—Report of the Indian Delegation which visited Russia.

ಅಲ್ಲನ comforts ಶಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಂಬಿದನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಹೇಳಿದಾಡಳೆ. “ನನಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಷಣಕಾ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ತಿನ್ನೇಲು ನಾಕುಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಕೆಲವನಿಡೆ. ಕೆಲನಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕುಪು ಹಣ ನನ್ನ ಇಶ್ವರಿಲ್ಲದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನನ್ನೈ ಸಂಪಾರಕಿ ವಾರಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು. ನನಗೇ ಚೆಂಡಿಕಾದಂದ ಉಂಟು-ತಿಂದ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ನಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರೆಮನೆಯ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೊಪಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬತ್ತೆನೇ. ಚೆಲ್ಪಿಕ್ಕು, ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಜನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂದ್ರಿಯ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಸಾಫ್ತೆಂಟ್ರೆಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಮನನ್ನು ಎಪ್ಪು ಹಂಬಿಲ ನುತ್ತಬೇ” ಎಂದಳು, ರುನ್ನೆದ ಕೃಚೋವಾ ಕಂಬನಿತ್ತಂಬಿ.

ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಂದಿಬಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತೆರದ ಅನಾನು ಕೂಲವೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು. ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ರಮೇಶ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅತಿ ಕಾರಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಗಳು ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆಯೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಕರ್ಮಾಂಶವು ನಕಾರ ಇಷ್ಟರಂಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪಾಡಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವೇನು ಪಾಡಿದ್ದೀರ್ವೇ? ನಾವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೂ ಕಾಡ ಹೀಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ದುಡ್ಲ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹಾಗಿದೆ, ಹಿಗಿದೆ, ಏನೋ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಪಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನ ತ್ತೀರಿ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬೈದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಚೆಗೆ A ಕ್ಕಾನಾಷ್ಟೇದಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಪolitical object ಮೇಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು arrest ಪಾಡಿರುವಾಗ, 107ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ಇತ್ತೀಕೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಪಾಡಿದಿರಿ? ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾಟಪಾಡಿದಾಗ ಕಾಡ 107ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ನುಕ್ಕಿನ ಹಾಕಲಲ್ಲ ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಈಗ 107ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ನುಕ್ಕಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಪಾಡಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಏನೋ ಆಳವಾದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶ್ಚ)

ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದ್ದಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅವರು ಚಕ್ಕಬಂಧ ಹೊಡಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ತರ್ಪದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ. ಅಂಥವರಮೇಲೆ 107ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಕುವುದು ಯಾವ ನಾಯಾಯಿ? ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟುಕೂಲಕೂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ treat ಮಾಡ ದಿರುವಾಗ, ನೀವು ಪ್ರಸಾಪಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತ ಕರಿಣ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಜ್ಞಾನವ ಪಾಟಿಗಳೂ ಇರಕೂಡಿದೆ, ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಿಹಾಕ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣಿತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಏಚ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿಶನರಿಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ದವರು ಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳಿನ್ನು ನೇಮಾತ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಏನೋ ದಾಖ್ತೀ, ಅಭಮಾನದಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಸರಕಾರ ಕೇಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ conduct ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೂಲ ಮೌಕದಿನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ನಿರಾಕ್ಷೇಳಿವಾಗಿ Barನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ರಾಯಾರಾಗಿ ರೂಪವರನ್ನು, ಸರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯ ಕಾಗ್ರಿಗ್ರಿಡರ್-ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯ್ಕಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮುಂತೆ ತೀಮಾರ್ಫವಾದುದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ್ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಬಿಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತು. ನಾಯಿವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ, ನಾಯಿ ವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಸರಕಾರ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳಿನ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕೇನ್ಪುಗಳು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಂತರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವೈಕುಂಠಬಾಳಿಗ.—ಆ ಕೇಸಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶ್ಚ.—ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯ್ಕಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕೇನ್ಪನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳಿನ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವೈಕುಂಠಬಾಳಿಗ.—ಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳಿ ಮರು ಮಾನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಕೇನ್ಪನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿದ ಕೇನ್ಪನ್ ಯಾವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶ್ಚ.—ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಾ ಕನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ದಿನಿತ್ತಿಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಕೇನ್ಪನ್ನನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಯಾರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವೈಕುಂಠಬಾಳಿಗ.—Criminal case ಗಳನ್ನು conduct ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೆವ್ನ್ಸನ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳಿನ ಜೀರುತ್ವಾರೆ. ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಕೇನ್ಪನ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಾದರೆ Government pleader ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—The Land Acquisition Officer is the only authority to appeal and when he appeals, he appoints the Government Pleader.

ಹೇಗೆ ಜುಡಿಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಜಿಗೆ ನೇಮಾತ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೂತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಒಬ್ಬ ನಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಗೆ ಕೋಣಿಗೆ ಹೊರಿದೆ ಅವನ ನಾಯಿವಾದ ಕೇನ್ಪನ್

ಕೂಡ ದಕ್ಕೆಯಿಲಿದೆ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಯಾತ್ಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದ ಸಂಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಏಷಿಯಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ನಲಕೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಸರಕಾರ ನಾಯಿವಾದನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಶೋಲಿನ ಚೆಕ್ಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ದಕ್ಕೆಯಿಲುರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗೌರವ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ದಾಕ್ಟಿನ್ ಕೇಂಪುಗಳು ಇಗಾಗಿ ಅಭವಾ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒತ್ತಾ ಯಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿಗಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ಇಂತಹ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಿಡಬಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಾಯಿ ದೇರಿಸಬು ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗೌರವವು ಹೊಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಕುಮಿಟಿಯು ತನ್ನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಪಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಿಂತೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವಾಕಡೆ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಪ್ಪ ಮುನ್ನಿತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆ ಬಿರಿಯ ಮುನ್ನಿತ್ತಾ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ರಬೆಕು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ ಬೆಂಪಿಸಿತ್ತಾ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ರಬೆಕು ಎಂಬಿದರೆ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಮೀತಿಯವರು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಸಲಹಗೆಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಕೆಲಪು ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲನ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಈಗ ತಿಪ್ಪಣಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಏರದು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆ ಇವೆಗ್ಗೋಳಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಘೋಸರೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ. ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೊಡಿದಾ ಒಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೇಸು ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದೊವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ, ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಹಿರಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಾ ಇದಾರು ನಾಕ್ಷೇಪಣನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ 15 ರಿಂದ 20 ರಿಂದ ಯಾಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಲಿಚಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಾಯಿ ದೊರಕಿದೆ ರಿಂದ ಬಿಡಬಂಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ತಾವೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ. ಹೀಗೆ ಏಷ್ಟೇ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಇದು ತಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಲಿರ್ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ತೀಮಾರ್ಫವಾದಬೆಕ್ಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೇನ್ಪನ್ನು ಮಾಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ ಬೆಂಪಿಸಿತ್ತಾ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ತೀಮಾರ್ಫವಾದಬೆಕ್ಕು, ಎನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ಏಷಿಕಾರಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೆಲನ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಿಳಿಯಾತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿದಿದೆ ನಾಯಿ ನುಲಭವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೂ ತ್ವರಿತ್ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಭಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅದರೆ ಒಂದು ಏಷಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಸಂತೋಷ ನೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಹೊರಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚೇ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಜಡಿಸ್ಟ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚೇ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಗೌರವ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಉಳಿಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ದಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ, ನಾಯಿವಾದಿಶಾರಾಗಿದೆ ಏರದು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೆರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಈ ನೂತನ ಜಡಿಸ್ಟ್ ಗಳು ಒಂದನೆಂತರ ದಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ 11 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕೋಣಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೆರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ

ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೇನುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಯಿತು. ಹಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ಪರ್ಫರ್ಮಿಂಡ ತೀವ್ರಾನವಾಗಿರಿರುವ ಕೇನುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ತೀವ್ರಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಂಶೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಾಯಾಯಾದಿಕ್ರಿಯಾನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಜ್ಞಾನದ್ವಾರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿತ್ತೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಅನು ಘಾಸಕದಬೇಕಾಗಿ.

Just because a non-Mysorean has come, the Court has got some prestige. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಏರದು ಘಾಸಕನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿ ರಾಮಣ (ಘಾಸಮಾರಾಜ ಹೇಚೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, 1958-1959ನೇಯ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಾಯಾಗಂದಿಂದ ಬಾಬಿಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟರತಕ್ಕ 69,58,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬಳ್ಳಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇ ಬಂದರದು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಯೀನ್, ಸಂಸಾರಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜೈಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ 34,63,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಚ್ಚಿಂಧಾದಿಪರ್ವದೇನೋ ಸರಿ. ಅದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಿಷಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಜೈಲುಗಳನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೈದ್ಯಿಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಗಳಾಗುವಂತಹ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳೇನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸೋದುವಾಗ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹುಂಬಾ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಏರಾತ್ಮೀರುಗಳು, ದರಿದರ್ಥವನ್ನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಜೈಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಗೆ ಹೊಗುವ ಬೈದ್ಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರರೂಪರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಹುಶಾಗಿ ಈ ಬೈದ್ಯಿಗಳಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನಿಂತು ಯಾವಾಗೆ ಹುದುಗರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಜೈಲನಿಂದ ಹೊಗಿ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರೇ ಸ್ವಂತ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲಿನ ವೇಗೇ ನಿಂತು ಬೀಘವನನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಂತಹ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಾಗುವಂತಹ ಯಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಫನ್ ಸ್ನೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರು. ಇಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜೈಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಾಲ ಬಿಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರು ಜೈಲುವಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದಾಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಬೀಘವನನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಜೈಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ, ನೇಯೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರುಗಳು ತರಬೇತನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಜೈಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಇಂತಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಸ್ವಂತ ಘಾಸಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲನು ವಂತೆ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸುಲಭ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಪಸ್ತು ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಪರ್ಫರ್ಮಿಂಡನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಮಹಿಳೆಯಿಗೆ

ಬಹಳವಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಪರ್ಫರ್ಮಿಂಡನ್ನು ಘಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಕೆಗೆನೋಲ್ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಜೈಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿನ್ನಿತ್ತಿರುವುದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಯೆಗೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಂತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ನಾಯಾಯಾದಿಕ್ರಿಯಾನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇಂತಹ ಜೈಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿಪಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ನಾರಾತ್ಯಾಜೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿಪರಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭರಾಚಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಘಾಡಿಪಡಕ್ಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಕಪ್ಪು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅವರೇ ತಯಾರಿ ಘಾಡಿಪಡಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಘಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಾಗೆದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಕೂಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೋ ಅಪ್ಪು ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಏಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ವರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಗೆ ಘಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಹಳ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಪ್ಪುನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಳಿಕೆಯಾದ ಹಳವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಸಂಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಘಾಡಿಲು ಬಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಉತ್ತಾಪಕ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸ ಏರು ಬಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೂ ಬಂದು ಘಾಗ್ವಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಪರ್ಫರ್ಮಿಂಡನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಘಾಡಬೇಕಾದಿಗೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿದ ಹೊಳೆದರೆ ಜೈಲನ ಸುಭಾರಣೆ ಏಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಅಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸನಗೆನುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಜೈಲುನ ವೆಲ್ಲಿಜಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕಂಡ ವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೈಲುವಾಸಿಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಘಾಡಿಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕೊಡುವಂಧಾದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅರ್ಥಗ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಾವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ವಿದೇಶಗಳ ವಿಷಯಿದ್ದು ನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಘಾನಾಸಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ನಂಬಿಂದಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಏರಿಸುವ ಪರ್ಫ ಐರ್ಫದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾದವರಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪರ್ಫರ್ಮಿಂಡವಾದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಂಥ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಿರಬೇಕು. ತಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಜೈಲುವಾಸಿಗಳ ಮನೋಚೃತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿ ದೇಶದ ಸತ್ಯಾಗಳಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜಾನ್, ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಿರುವಂತೆ ಘಾಡಿಪಡಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಅದಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪರ್ಫರ್ಮಿಂಡನ್ನು ಘಾಡಿಕೇರು ಏಂದು ನಾಡಿಸಿ ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಹೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbonpet).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to suggest only two aspects while accepting this Demand. The first item I would like to touch is a mobile court. This question of mobile court has been before us for some time. I think there is necessity and it has been very prominently felt. To start with, it has already been experimented and found successful in all cities. I think at least in the Bangalore Corpora-

(SRI V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU)

tion area, the starting of a mobile court immediately is very necessary. I do not see why so much of time has been spent in other matters in trying to bring this into force. It needs very little for me to emphasise the necessity of having a mobile court. In fact, we are encountered with difficulties relating to public health and unauthorised constructions and unauthorised activities like development of slum areas. We are finding ourselves almost impossible to tackle them without certain legislation. Then there are certain building encroachments and public street vending, vending in trains and people consuming some of these articles. All these illegal activities and unauthorised activities can be put an end to by having a mobile magisterial court. Then, Sir, I may say that it is also remunerative. We could collect fines on the spot and we can inflict punishment. We can recover more money and the money that may have to be spent on establishment and conveyance will be very little when compared to the revenue that is going to be collected under that system. Unfortunately, the matter is pending in spite of the Corporation and other bodies agitating for having a mobile court. Therefore I say that is one of the items which should have prominently found a place in the Budget, but I find that by some inadvertence or oversight it has been dropped. I know that file must be somewhere but it will have to be unearthed and this should be implemented at a very early date. The second question which I some time ago referred to is with regard to charges. On page 38 of the Budget Memorandum, mention is made of fees to Advocates employed on behalf of Government. I once again emphasise that if Government is really serious about giving justice, no Advocate will come for Rs. 16 per day which is paid for advocates who are engaged by the Government. No decent advocate will come and nobody will come forth to accept any brief for such a meagre sum. Therefore we are denying justice. My point is that these charges should be revised and it should be made a little more dignified.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—Is it the opinion of the Hon'ble Member that advocates who receive more than Rs. 16 are decent advocates ?

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—Let us not quarrel about it. Even a man who may receive a thousand rupees may be accused of breach of duties. Even God cannot be responsible for that; much less a legislator like Sri Basavalingappa. At least let us say that we will do honorary work, and not for the sake of Rs. 16. I will do honorary work and my work is according to my conscience. Whether you pay Rs. 16 or Rs. 1,600 is immaterial ; but when you say that the Government has to engage a particular Counsel, let it also be said that expect them to do it in a proper and dignified way which does justice both to the Counsel as well as to the person who engages him. It does not become a Government to engage advocates, prosecutors and standing Counsels on Rs. 16 a day to deal with murder cases, and cases charge under 302. There may be most important cases of the highest magnitude. I think it does not require me to explain to Sri Baliga all this. Therefore, I would very humbly urge the Government to revise the rules in that regard. Then there is another idea which I would like to place before the Government. Who are the prosecutors in criminal courts ? The prosecutors in all these criminal courts still continue to be police officers. I think it is high time that we think of having advocates replacing the police officers as prosecutors in criminal courts. We must have technical men. I even go a step further and include the Home Department and say that even for police investigation at the time of placing your charge sheets you must have technical legal men ; charge sheets must be scrutinised according to law ; they must be pursued ; you must have a technical section for placing charge sheets and not merely ordinary police officers going into these matters. I would tell you if you could only think of having a technical section to scrutinise these things and then place a charge sheet, you would be doing real justice, pursuing cases where you ought to, and

and dropping cases where you should not pursue and where there is no case. You will be thus saving your money; you will be doing things in the right direction and you will be giving proper advice in the right time. Then, Sir, I very well appreciate what Sri Mallaradhy said with regard to Advocate General's Office. One thing he has missed is this. Today, 50 per cent of the High Court work is Government work, i.e., writs where the Government appear. What I say is, the bulk of the work that has accumulated in the High Court is Government work. My friend raised the point whether there was any necessity to have an Advocate General, two Advocates to support him and 4 or 5 more Government Pleaders. I say the work that they have to do is Government work and not private work where private counsels appear. Most of the cases in the High Court are those in which Government figure very prominently; at least more than 50 per cent is Government work and therefore the Government will have to have so many Advocates appointed. My friend also went a step further and asked in which other State in India they had such a big paraphernalia to conduct the cases. Sir, I think, we are moving in the right direction. Even in the matter of having administration of justice, we are moving in the right direction. But, I shall only say that there is a necessity for reorganisation of the High Court and the Advocate-General and it is being done and done in consonance with the other High Courts.

Sir, the last point which I wish to place before the House is with regard to the Mental Hospital at Bangalore. This Hospital has today become an All-India institution. I ask the Government whether they have gone to that hospital and looked into the state of affairs there. Certain under-trial prisoners are taken to that hospital at the instance of the Magistrate Courts and no distinction is made between these undertrials and the persons who are suffering from chronic mental disorders.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

A person who has a chance to recover and a person who is suffering from chronic mental disorder are clubbed and put together. Sir, is there any chance for that person to recover under these circumstances? They have taken away even the remote chance of his recovery. I request the Government to kindly look into this matter and bifurcate and keep them in a separate compartment. At present, people who can be cured in weeks remain for months. For want of convenience, a person should not be put to such a position. I think that Government have not bestowed sufficient thought over this matter. For providing separate compartments it may not cost Government much. I only hope that they would at least pay heed to this now.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಪತ್ರಿ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರುನಾಟ್‌F).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರೀ, ನಾಯಾಗಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಚೆಂಬಲ ಸದ್ಯತಾ, ಕೆಲವಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಾಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಿಕಿಟ್ಟಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾಯಾಗಂಗನನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆದಿನ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಾಗು ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜಡೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ಅವರು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರೋಲೀನ್ ಪಾಸಿಕ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟುಗಳು. ಮೇಲೆಸೈಟ್‌E ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದಿರ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗಳೂ ಬಿಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಮ್ಮ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನುವಾರು ಖಂಡ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೇಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇವರು ಗಳನ್ನು ತಗೆದುಹಾಕುವ ಸಲಹೆ ಸಹಳವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದಮ್ಮ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಈ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಅದೇರಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಇರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ, ಲೀಗರ್ ಬಾರ್ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಸ್ತಿ. ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಹಕ್ಕುಭಾದ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಅಗ್ನಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಾರ್ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರದ್ದು ಮಂದ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಂದ ನೇಡುವುದು ತಂಬಿ ವಿಷಾದಕರ. ನಾನು ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬಂಡು ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕವ್ಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ನೌಕರೆ ತಳಹದಿ ಹಾಕಿದಾರಿಂದ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಜಾಗ ಪ್ರೋವೆಸ್‌ಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ ನವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇವೆತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಇವೆ. ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್‌ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ಕೆಂಪು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ, ಟಿಪ್ಪಿಬಿಂದ್ಯನಲ್ಲ,

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೆ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ)

ରେଣିନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେଳିଦ୍ଵାରା ବୁନ୍ଦୁ କାହିଁ ନିରାପଦ ହେଲା କିମ୍ବା କେବୁ କୋଇଏବୁ ଫଳ ଥାଏଇଁ. ଜୁଦାରିଦିନ ପାଶିଲାଗିଲା ତୁମ୍ଭି ଅନାନ୍ଦକାଳରାହାଇଦିଲେ. ହାନ୍ତିରୁ ବୁନ୍ଦୁ ଫୁଂଚିଗି ଅନେକ କାହିଁ ହୋଇବେଳିକେଂଦର ବହଳ କଷ୍ଟ କଷ୍ଟ. ଜୁଦକେହୁଣ୍ଠର ବାଗି ଏବାବୁ କୋଇଏବୁ ଫଳ ନାହିଁ ଅତାରା କଜ୍ଜିରି ଯୁଲ୍ଲି ଜୁଦାପକାଗି ପ୍ରାପନ୍ତୀ ଦାବାଦିବେଳିଦିନ ନକାରାର ଦିବୁ ବୁନ୍ଦୁ ବେଳିକେ ଜୁଦାକେଣ୍ଠର ଦରର ଆ ନପକାହୁନ୍ତି ବହଳ ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଗି ପରିତିଲା ନେମାଦାବେଳିଦିନ ବିନ୍ଦୁଯିଷ୍ଟବକାହାଗି ପାର୍ବତୀଙ୍କ ମାଦିକେହୁଣ୍ଠର ନେ.

న్యాయ అదమ్పు జాగ్రత్త. దొరియుబేకు
మత్తు దొరియుతక్కండ న్యాయ అదమ్పు సులభము
దరదల్ల దొరకబేకు. హశేయ మేసులనిల్లా
యావ సై ఖగాగి కోణిటాగభ బేకు,
జీరతక్కండ కోణిటాగభల్ల ఎచ్చన్ను కడమేమాద
బకుచంబిదన్ను విచార మాదుపుదకోక్కుస్తర
మల్లపుసచర అధ్యక్షయల్ల ఒందు సమితియన్ను
పేసుసూరు సకారదవరు నేడుకమాడిద్దరు.
ఆ సమితియవరు దేలాద్యంత తిరుగి అనేక
షిష్యాగభన్ను మాత్తు సుకంగభన్ను క్షూర్దికరిసి
ఒందు రిపోణిషట పాడిద్దరు. ఈ సమితియ
వరదియన్న జారిగే తందరే దేలక్కి ఒళ్ళయదు.

କେଣ୍ଟାର୍ଗ୍ୟାର୍ଜଲ୍ଲ କାଳାକ୍ସିଫ୍ ଅଗିଦ୍ଧ ପରମ୍ପରା ମୂଳୀଜ୍ଞ
 ଶୈଖ୍ରୁତି^୫, ମୁହଁନ୍ଦିଆ ଅଗି ନେମୁକମାଦୁ ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟାରେ^୬
 ଜନନ୍ତି ନିଷ୍ଠାପନ୍ତି ପରି ବଳୀଯ ଦେଂଦୁ ନାନ୍ତି ଭାବନେ^୭
 କିଏକ ନେମୁକମାଦୁ ପୁରୁଷ ନାଥକ ବାହିକଗନ୍ଧୁ^୮
 ବନ୍ଦୁ ନିମ୍ନପଦିଲ୍ଲ ଜକ୍ଷେମାଦଲକୁ ନାଥାଙ୍ଗ୍ରେଣ୍ଟିଲ୍ଲ
 ନକାରାରଦରରୁ ହେକୋଲିଡ଼ିଫ୍ ଜଦ୍ର ଗରନ୍ତିଲ୍ଲ
 ଦିଶ୍ତିକ୍ ଜଦ୍ର ଗରନ୍ତି ପିଲିର୍ ଜଦ୍ର ଗରନ୍ତି ନେମୁକ
 ମାଦୁପାଗ କୌନ୍ତୁ ପକ୍ଷ ଶୈରକ୍ତ ଶୈରକ୍ତ ୭୫ରଙ୍ଗୁ ମୁଣ୍ଡି
 ଯନ୍ତି ବାରା ନିନ୍ଦ ତେବେଦୁକୋଳ୍ପତ୍ରିକେଂଦ୍ର ବିନ
 ଯଦିନିଂ ପାର୍ବତୀନେମାଦିକୌଳ୍ପତ୍ରିନେ^୯. ଏକିଠିରେ
 ହତ୍ତୁ ପରେଗିଛିଲ ପକ୍ଷିଲର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏରଦୁ ନାବି
 ରକତି ପ୍ରିରିଦେ^{୧୦}. ନାରକ୍ତ ନାରମ୍ଭ ଜାସିତ୍ତୁରାଗୁ
 ତିଦେ^{୧୧}. ଅପର ନିଷ୍ଠି ହେଇପୁଦକାଟୁଗୁପଦିଲ୍ଲ. ଦୟେ
 ଯୁଷ୍ମ ନକାରାରଦରରୁ ଏ ହୁଦେ ଗାଗିଶୈରକ୍ତ
 ୭୦ରଙ୍ଗୁ ନାରଦରରୁ ବାରା ନିନ୍ଦ ତେବେଦୁକୋଳ୍ପତ୍ରିକୁ^{୧୨}.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ, ಶೇಕಡ 18 ರಪ್ಪು ಸ್ನಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಿವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತರ. ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ರೆ ಇನ್ಕು 50 ವರ್ಗ-ಗಳಾದರೂ, ಶೇಕಡ 18 ರಪ್ಪು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಬುಡಿಟಿಯಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಮೇ ಶುಕ್ರಾರು ಸೈಕ್ರಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಟ್ಟಿರ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್‌ ಜಡ್‌, ಇನ್ಹೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿರು ಮ್ಯಾಟ್‌ಸೈಕ್ರಸ್‌ ಇಬ್ಬರ್‌ ಇಬ್ಬರ್‌ ರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿರುವುದು ತಂಬ ವಿಘಾದಕರ. ಜೀಲಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಹಬ್ಬಿಕ್‌ ಪಾರ್ಸಿಕೊಟ್‌ರ್, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಲ್ ರಿಸಿಲ್ವರ್‌, ಅಸಿಸ್‌ಟಂಟ್‌ ಅಳೋಕೆಇಂಟ್‌ ಜನರಲ್‌, ಎರ್ಗಲ್‌ ಅಫ್ಸೆಟ್‌ಕಂಪನಿ‌ ಮುಂತಾದವರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಹರಿಷನರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಶೇಕಡ ಹದಿನೆಂಬರಪ್ಪು ಸಾಣ್ಣನಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟ.

ಜನ್ಮ ಚೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆವೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗೆದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಂದು ಕರೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಅಡಿಪ್ರಾನಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿರು ಏ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗಾರರು ವರಾಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಕೂಗಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅವರು ಕೋಟ್ಟಿ ನೋಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗಾರರು ಕೋಟ್ಟಿ ನೋಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಡಿಕ್ಟಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ತುಂಡಿ ಅನಾನು ಕೂಲಪಾರಾದಿ. ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಸಿಡರ್ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿರು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದಾಗ ಕೆಡಿರುವದೆಂದು ಕಾಣಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಗೆದೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೂಗಾದರೂ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಕ್ಕೆಯ ಹಸಿಡರನ್ನು ದಿಗಿಸಿ ಸ್ಪೇಷನರಿಯನ್ನೂ ನಾಕಟ್ಟು ಸರಬಾಯು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಪಾನೀಸೀಧಾರ್ಥದ ನಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಫ್ತಿತನ್ನರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯೇನೋ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ನಾಲ್ಕು. ಹೇಳ್ನೇ ಮಾತ್ರ ಡೆಚರೆಂಟ್ ಪಾನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎರಡೂ ಇಂದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಸಿಟಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಇಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

బేగే ఆగబేరికాద అపశ్యకతెయిదెయిందు మాన్సు మిత్రులు హేలిద్దారే. ఈ దివస మాదాను సకారారదట్లు యావ రీతి న్యాయ ప్రివాలన యాగుతి, దెయిందు ఎంబుదను, న్యూల్, మణి, గాదరూ

ನಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಲು ತ್ಯಾನೆ. ಮುದ್ರಾಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಲ್ಪ ಕೇಸೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಾಪುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅರು ವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರೆಯ ಕೇಸು ಸೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದೀರೀತಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೂಡ ಅದಮ್ ಬೇಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಲ್ಪ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಸ್‌ದಿಕ್ಟ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಯಿತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅನಿವಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕಂದರೆ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 50 ಮೇಲಿಗಳ ದೂರ ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂಲು ಮೇಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗ ರೂ ಕೂಡ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದೀರಿಂದ ರೆಚನ್‌ನ್ಯಾ ಸೆಟ್‌ಮೇಂಟ್ ಅಗಬೇಕು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಾಡಣಿ ಅಗಬೇಕು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಸ್‌ಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಚಾರ. ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪನ್‌ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಕ್ಕಿದಾರಿಗೆ ತೆಂಂದರೆ ಯಾಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬಹುತೇಕ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಬೇಗ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಾದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪ ತ್ಯಾನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣರವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಅಭಾವದ ವಿಘಯ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿವಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಅಭಾವಿದೆ, ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಮುರು ನರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ನರಿಯಾಗಿದು ಒಂದು ಮಾರಲ್ ಫಿರು ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಹಾಗಿ ತಕ್ಕು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷವಾತವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಿ ದೊರೆಯಾದ ಕೆಕ್ಕಿದಾರಿಗೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ವ್ಯೋಮಕ್ಕಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಅದ್ದೀರಿಂದ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗ ಹಾಲ್, ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಂಗಳ ಬಹುತ್ವದ ಸ್ವಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಎಂಥರಿಗೂ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಅಂಥ ಒಕ್ಕೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಏಷಾದ್ಯಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಅದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ವೆಂದೂ ನೂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ದಿನದಯಯಾಜು ನಾಯಕ್ಕು ಅವರು ಬಹುತ್ವದ ಜೂನಿಯರ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಾಯಿ ದೊರೆಯಲ್, ತೀವ್ರಾನ್ ನಿಕ್ಯಾಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾವ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾರ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗಾವ ಹ್ಯಾನ್‌ನ್ಯಾ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಾಧ್ಯ? ಈ ನೂನತೆ ನರಿ ಪಡಿನಬೇಕು.

ಮದ್ರಾಸು ನಕಾರದವರು ಸೆಟ್‌ ಬ್ರಿಫ್‌ಗೆ 35 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಶಾಲ ನಕಾರದವರು 18 ರೂಪಾಯಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕು ಮೂಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜ್ಯಾಡಿಸಿಯಲ್ ಲಾಕಪ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೋಲಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣ್ ಕೆಂಪಲು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಹುತ್ವದ ಅನಾಮಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯೋಮೀನರಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಂಪಲ್‌ ಪ್ರೆ ಅಗಿ ಹಿಂಸೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಅನಾಮಿತವಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದೀರಿಂದ ಜ್ಯಾಡಿಸಿಯಲ್ ಲಾಕಪ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಬ್ರೋಲಿನರನ್ನು ದೂರ ಇಡಬೇಕು.

ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಅಧಿಕೇರ್ನ ಅದಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಬೇಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೋಣ್ಯಾರ್ಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಬೇಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಒಂದೆ ಹೇಳೆ

ಆ ಬೇಡಿಗಳ ತಂಡತಾಯಿಗಳೇನು ದರೂ ನಾಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಹೊಗುವುದಕೂ ಸಹ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದರಿಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು, ಸರಿಯೇ? ಅಪ್ಪು ದೂರ ಕಳಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಜ್ಯುಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೆನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಜ್ಯುಲುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಟ್ರಿಷ್ಟ್‌ಡ್ರೆವಿ ರಾಮ್‌ಜಿನವರು ಬಹುತ್ವದ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಂತರಿಣಿವಾಗಿ ಬಹುತ್ತೀನೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾಗಿರಿಕಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅವನ ಜೀವನವಷ್ಟೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪನು ಏಹಾದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಮಾಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಿಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ನಾಯಾಮಿ, ನಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಪಂಗಡಗಳಿವೆ. ಹೊದಲನೆಯಿದು ಎಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾಟಿವ್, ಎರಡನೆಯಿದು ಲೆಟಿಸ್‌ಇಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ನೆಯಿದು ಬ್ಯಾಡಿಟಿಯರಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಡಿಟಿಯರಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ನಾಯಾಯಾಗಂ. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುತ್ವ ಗೌರವಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ, ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿ, ಧರ್ಮವರಿಪಾಲನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರೆಂದು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂದು ಘನತೆ ಗೌರವಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿವನ ನಾಯಾಯಾಗಿರುವುದನಿಂದ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ನಾಯಾಯ ವನ್ನು ದಿನಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀವಾಣಿ ಮಿಲ್ಲ್‌ರಾಧ್ಯರು Judiciary is supreme over Legislature ಎಂದು ಬಹುತ್ವದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಭಿನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಾಪ್ತಾಯವನ್ನು ನೊಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀವಾಣಿ ಮಿಲ್ಲ್‌ರಾಧ್ಯರಾದು ನಾಯಾಯಾಗಂ ಬಹುತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗವು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗವು ನಮಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದುದು. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಾಯಾಗಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಗಳನು ಪಕ್ಕು ಇಡೆ. ಅದರೆ ಲೆಟಿಸ್‌ಇಕರ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ನಾಯಾಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಹುತ್ವದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—By way of personal explanation, Sir, in saying that we have followed the American type of Constitution, I mentioned that in England, Parliament was supreme. There is no question of constitutional law in England. We have adopted some provisions of the American Constitution by which if there is a legislative Act which is repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, in the State the High Court and in the Union, the Supreme Court, can interfere. They have the power to nullify

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

or modify any provisions or any Act of the Legislation which is repugnant to the Constitution.

(Interruption.)

That is the reason why they have made so many amendments to the Constitution in India. In view of this, they have even the powers to veto any legislative Act. In the Indian Constitution, the Judiciary occupies a supreme position which is notably absent from the British Constitution. When once a law is enacted in the British Parliament, the Courts can do nothing. When the Parliament takes a decision, the Judiciary can do nothing. It is in that sense that I made a comparison between the American type of Constitution and the British Parliamentary Constitution. In view of that the Judiciary today in India is supreme in the sense that it can veto any legislative Act.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Provided it is challenged.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಸವಪಣಗಪ್ಪ.—ನಾಯಾಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾಡ್ ಮಾಲಾರಾಧ್ಯಾರವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ದೀರ್ಘರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿಪುಡರಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೂ ಕಾಣುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ನಾಯಾಂಗವೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಾಡುವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಏನಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಲು ನಾಯಾಂಗವಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಂಥೂ ನಾಯಾಂಗವೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಾಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ (1) ಪ್ರೇಸ್, (2) ಬೆಂಚ್ ಮತ್ತು (3) ಬಾರ್, ಇವು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಜಾರಿಗೆಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುವೇಕಾದುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಮೂಲರನೆಯ ದಾದ ಬಾರ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರಾಗಿ ನರಿಯಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಅಭಾವವಿದೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೇಳಿಪುಡಾದರೆ, ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರತಕ್ಕ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಈ Barನದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದುರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಾನುಕೂಲವಾದಿದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಬಿಂಗಳಾರು ಬಾರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯರು

ಗಳಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯರುಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಅದುರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳಾರು ಬಾರ್ಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡಿಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಗಮನಕೂಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳಾರಿನ ಮುನ್ಸಿಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟೆಸನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೇಣ್ಯಾಯಾದಿರೂ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಕೇಸಿನ್ ಪೆಂದಿಂಗ್ ಇವೆ. ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪೆಂದಿಂಗ್ ಕೇನೆನ್ ಇವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಲು ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. Delays justice is denied justice ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದುರಿಂದ ಇತ್ತುಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರವು ಗಮನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಮ್ಮತ ಶಿಂಪ್ರಾಯದಾಗಿ ವಾಜ್ಪೆಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿ ನಾಯಾಯ ದೊರಕವಂತಾಗಬೇಕೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಾಯಾಂಗ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲ್ಕು ರಿಕ್ಲೂಟ್‌ಪೆಂಟನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರು ಬಹಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಳೆಯ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಮಾದ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಲಯುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪರ್ಗಫದವರ ಹಿತನಾಧನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಗತಿಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಾಕ್ಯಾಪದ್ರ್ಯ ಕಾಲ್ಪಿನವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೋಜನೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಟಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಅಂತಹಲ್ಲಿ 309ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೇರಿಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಇಡ್ಡಿರು ಮಾನ್ಯಗೆ ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ರಿಕ್ಲೂಟ್‌ಪೆಂಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಅವಾಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪರ್ಗಫದವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದುರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೂಟಿನು ತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಿಕ್ಲೂಟ್‌ಪೆಂಟನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೇರ್ಟ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಡ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗಿ ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ. ಅದರೆ ನದೃತ್ವರೂಪ ರೆಂಡಿಸ್ತ್ರಾರರು ಜಾತಿಯಾವಾದದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇಮ್ಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವೆಂದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವೇಕೆನ್ನೀ ಅಂತಹಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಜನರನ್ನೇ ಅವರು ನೇಮ್ಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರು ರೆಂಬಿದು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಳಿದರ್ಜೆಯ ಸೌರಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಿಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗ ಕೊಡ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಜಾತಿಯಾವಾದವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರ ತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿ, ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಧಿಕ್ಕರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿನು ತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿಸವನಗಾರ್ಡೆ (ಲಂಗನುಗೂರ್).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾರ್ಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೇದಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇರೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದರೂಪಾದ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಸದ್ವಾಸ್ಯಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ಬಗೆಹಿನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಿಂದ ರಿಕ್ಲೂಟ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಿಂದ ರಿಕ್ಲೂಟ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಡ್ ಅವರಾಗಳು ಉದ್ದು ಬಿಲ್ಲವರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರೆ

ದವರು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೊಪ್ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಯು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ವಾದುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಡಿದಾರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಜರ್ಕರಾಶಿಯಿಂದೆ ಉದ್ಯು ಫಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ತೀಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಗ್ಲೊಪಿಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ವಾದಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬದವರಿಗಂತಾ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರೌಷ್ಣಿದಿಂಗ್ ನ್ನು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕಿನ್ನೇರ್ಪರ ಉದ್ಯು ಭಾಷೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ವಾದುವವರನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತೆಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು; ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಳಂಧ ಮಾರ್ಚಿನ್ನೇರ್ಪರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಅಂಚ್ಯಾ ಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವೇ, ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೊಪ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ವಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವದು ಕಪ್ಪು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೊಪ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಅಂಚ್ಯಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವು ಭಾಷಾಂತರಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಫೀನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಜನರು ನಿರ್ವಾಹಿಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಪಕ್ಷನುವುದೇ ಜ್ಞಾನ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ವಾದುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯು ಬಿಳಿ ಜಡಾಗಿರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗೃತೆಯಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂಬ್ಬಿ ಜಡ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಂಟು-ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನೂರಾರು ಫೆಲುಗಳು ಹಾಗೆಯ್ದೂ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತುಂದರೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರೌಷ್ಣಿನೆ ಸರ್ವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿಯರ್ಸನ್ ಅಲ್ರೋಯನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಯ ಜೋರ್ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಪ್ರೌಷ್ಣಿನೆ ಸರ್ವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿ. ಎ. ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವೆಂದಿವಾದಿ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಾಗಳಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ರೂತ್ತರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೌಷ್ಣಿನೆ ಸರ್ವರುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಬದವರು. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ರಾತ್ರಿ, ಹಗಲೂ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು, ನಂನಾರಾವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕಾಬಾದಬೇಕು? ಅವರ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಾಯಾ ಲೋಕಿಸಿ, ಜಾಗೃತೆಯಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಹಾಗೆ ದಿ. ಎ.ಯಾ ನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ (ಬೇಲಾರು).—ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಬಬ್ಬಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ದಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮುಕವಾದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ಬಂಬಾವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾಬುಮಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಮಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಾಡನಾಡಬಹುದು.

*SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—Before I begin to speak on the Demands, I would like to say at the very outset that we cannot get

justice from the Home Ministry in the matter of administration of jails. This is because, it is the Home Ministry which charge-sheets and commits the prisoners to jail. I would therefore suggest that the administration of justice should be vested with the Law Minister and convict settlements with my friend Sri Chennigaramiah, because he is in charge of social welfare. They would not bring to bear the 'police mentality' in the administration of justice. They would not allow even the police people to get into the jails. Today a police officer could do so with the permission of the Home Minister. So also any police officer can walk into the court and try to influence the Prosecuting Inspector, because he can easily obtain the permission of the Home Minister.

Sir, I am aware of the conditions of some of the jails, particularly in Kolar District. I had been in one of the jails for seventeen days and have personal experience. Next, I visited the jail at Alipore, this time in a different capacity—as a visitor. Sir, I would not hesitate to pay a compliment and I should say that this is one of the best managed jails in the State. It has a wall-less compound and has undergone a good deal of reforms. I would very well advise the Home and Law Ministers and the Minister for Convict Settlement to visit the Alipore Jail and find out why the conditions there could not be applied to the other jails, particularly the Central Jail, at Bangalore. Sir, I must say that the Central Jail is the worst-managed and ill-kept jail I have ever seen. In this connection I would like to read a portion of the Jail Reforms Committee's report :

" Apart from this, it is distinctly undesirable to continue to have the chief prison of the State in the heart of the city and in close proximity to courts, offices and educational institutions. This is bound to have an unhealthy psychological influence on the mind of the public, especially the younger generation. A little commotion inside the jail is bound to

(SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

attract curiosity from outside] and lead to excitement'.

Sir, the conditions inside this jail are appalling. The prisoners were wearing dirty clothes, when I had been there. I do not know how many among them were attacked with 'Flu.' Sir, it has been stated that the Inspector General of Prisons had studied this problem in America and Madras. I am told he is a qualified person on this subject and I do not know why he cannot introduce reforms in the Central Jail on the same model as the Alipore Jail. In Madras every person is given opportunity to earn his wages. Here he is given four annas. In Madras the prisoners are used by the Public Works Department for construction of roads, bridges and in the several projects. But here, I learn that during Sri. Hanumanthaiah's term, they were used in the construction of Vidhana Soudha.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It should not be done.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—They will have to be given a living wage, I differ from my friend Sri Mallaradhy. The prisoners should not be confined to the four walls of the jails. When I say that the prisoners should work and earn a full wage, I do not mean to say that the Government should profit by their work and that they should earn revenues. The idea is to teach them a good life, to make them love honest work and to make them better citizens. It does not matter, how much money the Government spends on them. Today it is 34 lakhs. I would like them to spend another 34 lakhs, because they are going to root out criminality in vast number of men.

Sir, the education given to the prisoners is scanty, just for three hours. I would suggest that, with the help of the Director of Public Instruction, you should be able to make the teachers go to the jail and impart really good education to the inmates. You should be able to take them up to the high school standards and if some of the prisoners deserve you should be able to give them scholarships and see that they continue higher education, even

after they leave the prison. So far as education is concerned, it needs some consideration at the hands of the Government. They must appoint whole-time teachers and not part-time teachers for two or three hours.

I think there need not be a Superintendent for the Jails. Let the I.G.P. who is in charge of the Central Jail do all the reform work. Our jails should be a model for others to follow.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the Administration of Justice. So far as my constituency is concerned, there is a court but it is located in a Travellers' Bungalow. Half the portion is occupied by the court and the other half, by the Travellers' Bungalow. If any officer comes to the Travellers' Bungalow, he does not know how to reside there because the court premises are full of illicit liquor. Within 3 months' time, the police have detected 2,000 cases. It is a compliment to the Home Minister. The fine for the offenders ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100. The K.G.F. needs a proper building for the court and it should not be located in the Travellers' Bungalow.

Regarding appointments, I am told that in England the politicians are debarred from appointing Judges. The politicians, that means, the Ministers should not appoint or recommend the appointment of Judges because they will influence them. If the Constitution comes in the way, by all means amend it because after all the Constitution is nothing but what is copied from the French, English and American Constitutions. In England, the politicians do not appoint them and the Judges are the supreme authority. You cannot remove them. I was told that in 1948 the Government there removed a Judge. If that is true, it is wrong. The Government should not be given the power to remove a Judge or even recommend the removal of a Judge. I am also told that a son-in-law of a Minister has been appointed as a Public Prosecutor in Mandy. That should not be done.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Jamkhandi).—Even if he is duly qualified ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—When there are seniors, why should a raw man

coming from some other place be appointed as Public Prosecutor in Mandya ? You can appoint your own son-in-law or father-in-law in the Police Department but not in such posts which come under the Administration of Justice.

With these few remarks, I thank the Chair for having given me this opportunity to speak.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few suggestions regarding the Jails, Remand Homes and the After-Care Associations in the State. Before that, I would like to voice a grievance similar to that voiced a little while ago by my Hon'ble friend from Hyderabad about the question of language. From the very beginning, the Belgaum District is considered as a bilingual district where Kannada and Marathi are official languages. For all practical purposes only Kannada is being used in the court. The charge-sheets given to the Marathi-speaking accused are invariably in Kannada. Similarly, the statements, etc., that are taken down in the courts are all invariably in Kannada. This causes a great inconvenience to the Marathi people there. I would like the Government and particularly the Law Minister to look into this state of affairs and safeguard properly the interests of the Marathi people there.

Coming to Remand Homes, I would like to suggest to the Government and particularly to the Minister in charge that they should be more vigilant in respect of Remand Homes. They should exercise strict supervision, check and control over the Remand Homes and the After-Care Associations in the State. The Remand Homes are run with the object of improving and reforming the juvenile boys and girls and so if they are not properly conducted the effect is likely to be the reverse. The experience of the Remand Home in the Bombay Area, I regret to say, is not very happy. I wish to draw the particular attention of the Government to the Remand Home that is run at Belgaum by the After-Care Association. The affairs of the Remand Home there are mismanaged. There

are a number of irregularities committed in the Office of the Remand Home. There is lack of co-operation between the Secretary and the staff of the After-Care Association. We have been receiving complaints particularly from the clerical staff that they are being harassed by the Secretary on flimsy pretexts. The officers do not discharge their duties properly. The former officer in charge of the Probation of the Offenders Act was a relation of the Honorary Secretary of the After-Care Association. He used to attend office rarely and when he attended, it was for two or three hours in a week. That was the way in which he was working. Fortunately, he has been recently transferred. The members of the Managing Committee are bound to take undue advantage of the Remand Home. There are about 81 boys and girls in the Remand Home there. Seventeen out of them are girls. Some of them are grown-up girls. During the last Ganapathi Festival a very nasty incident took place. One of the sons of a Managing Committee member took a girl aged 17 from the Remand Home to his house at 7.30 in the evening without the permission of the Lady Probation Officer with her absence and brought her back at 12.30 midnight. The Lady Probation Officer after coming to know about this, filed a complaint immediately at 2 p.m. in the night to the police station, but unfortunately that complaint was summarily disposed of.

Similarly, Sir, there is a lot of wastage and misuse of funds. Sir, the Remand Home gets a grant of Rs. 30,000 annually, but that amount is not properly utilised. That Remand Home has rented a Bungalow No. 11 in the Belgaum Fort Road. That bungalow is lying vacant for the last several years. The rent fixed is Rs. 100 per month. I do not understand why there should be so much waste of public funds! I would request the Hon'ble Minister to look personally into this affair.

I am finishing, Sir. Some of the officers of the Remand Home are in the habit of drawing T.A. and D.A. unauthorisedly in contravention of the

(SRI B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

Rules. I am prepared to submit a list of such T.A., D.A. received by one or two officers. I would again request the Hon'ble Minister to investigate into the affair. In the former Bombay State, there used to be annual inspection and audit of accounts of such associations. Since the inauguration of this new State, there has been neither any inspection nor auditing of the accounts of this Association. This is rather surprising. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to personally look into the affairs of this Remand Home and After-Care Association, and investigate all such matters.

I have done Sir.

***Sri B. G. KHOT** (Sadalga).—Sir, I am not a lawyer. I have a little working knowledge of laws. But still I desire to place before the Treasury Benches my own experience of what I am undergoing these years. Litigation has attained its topmost in the rural areas. I insist on the Treasury Benches trying to minimise litigation. How to minimise this litigation is the question. For minimising it there are two ways, according to me. One is to take serious steps against the village tou's, the so-called pleaders. That arrangement is as necessary as anything. I hold the Treasury Benches responsible for the other thing—I request them not to make statutes concerning our own social life.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not only the Treasury Benches, I hold the Law Minister responsible in particular! (*Laughter*).

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I hold the entire Council of Ministers responsible, because they are making statutes after statutes calculated to interfere with the settled social life of the people. This is injurious to the interests of our rural life. By this the Government are setting up class against class. Take for instance, the Tenancy Act, Rent Act the Debt Reconciliation Act, etc. All these things which we are enacting, will have the effect of interfering with domestic peaceful life in our villages. Therefore I request the Government that they should not hasten to make

such statutes that will not only put a strain on social life, but also upset it. They must study the effects fully before they try to make statutes.

The other request is, minorities should not in any case be neglected in the matter of appointments, etc. They should be given more than adequate representation in the services. Of course, it must no doubt be based on merits only. I hope and trust that the Government will do this.

***Sri BALWANT RAO** (Bhalki).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to suggest only two or three points. The first point is regarding appointment of Urdu-knowing Judges in the State High Court. For a long time, after the Reorganisation, only one Urdu-knowing Judge was appointed after one year. Owing to this, Urdu files accumulated in the High Court and there was inordinate delay for a long time and no single civil case was disposed of. Only five or six cases were disposed of. There is again an accumulation of cases in the High Court. I understand that one single Urdu-knowing Judge is not found to be enough. Therefore I suggest that at least one more Urdu-knowing judge be appointed to our High Court.

The next point is, sometimes, we see that magistrates and judges of mofussil courts are transferred to distant places. For example, the Magistrate in Bidar District is transferred to Bangalore District. Magistrates coming from the Hyderabad district know English and Urdu and if such Magistrates are transferred to places where Kannada and English are prevalent, how can we expect judges and magistrates who do not know the regional languages to dispose of cases satisfactorily and expeditiously? The magistrate from Mangalore District does not know Urdu. How can he dispense of cases where records are built up in Urdu? Therefore my suggestion is that such transfers may not be made or they may be stopped as early as possible.

The third point is: Sri Sunthankar has already referred to Marathi. Bidar District also is a bilingual area and there are no facilities for Marathi

speaking people in that area. I therefore suggest and support my Hon'ble friend in saying that Marathi be deemed as official language in courts also.

The next point is, there is no Remand Home in Bhalki and every time the accused persons are brought from jail and sent back. I therefore suggest that one Remand Home be established in Bidar District at Bhalki.

* తీర్చి పీరేంద్ర పాటిల్రి.— వన్నె నభాసతి
గళే, నాను జివత్తిన దివశ దిచ్చాండ్ నంబిర్
16. జ్యులు ఆడలితద బగ్గె ఇల్లి నడెంతహ చచ్చిగే
లుత్త రక్షించలు నింతిదే ఈనే. నన్నె తరువాయ
నన్నె లుళిద మాన్యమిత్రరు ఇతర చచ్చిగిలిగే
లుత్త రక్షించాత్తారే. జ్యులు ఆడలితద బగ్గె
అనేక మాన్య నద్దస్తరు తమ్ము అభిపూర్లగణమై
వ్యక్తమాదు తాత్త అనేక లుత్తమ వాదంథ నలహి
గగ్గన్ను కొళ్పిద్దారే. కెలపు నలహిగణన్ను
ఎచ్చురచుట్టిగే జ్యులిగి తరచుకుదు ఎన్నుపుదర బగ్గె
నాను గింభిరవాగి పిటారమాదిదే. కెలపు
మాన్య దశ్శురు యావుదూ విధాయి కచాద నలహి
గగ్గన్ను కొదదే జ్యులు ఆడలిత సరియాగి
నడేయుత్తిట్టి, బిటిపురు హాకికోట్టింధ బందు
పద్మితుల్లో ఇవత్తిన దివసపూ అడలిత
నడేయుత్తా జీదే, ఇదరిల్లి యావతరహద సుధా
రణియూ అగ్గిపు ఎందు బందు రింత ఆరోపణి
వాదిదే హోరతు విధాయి కచాది యావతరహద
నలహియనూ కొళ్పిట్లు.

ଅଦୟାକୋଣ ଜ୍ଞାନିନ ଅଦ୍ୟତରଦ୍ଵା ନୁଥାରଣୀ
ଯାଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବିନ୍ଦୁ ମୁହଁ ଜ୍ଞାନିଲନ୍ଧରତକୁପର ରକ୍ଷଣ
ଜ୍ଞୟ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ହାଗାର ଜ୍ଞାନିଲା ବରତକୁ ଜନଗିଳି
ଅଦୟ ଜ୍ଞାନିଲନ୍ଧରୁପ ଚଂଦୁ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଦୟ
ମାନ୍ସିକ ପରିଚାରେଣ୍ୟାଗି, ଅଦୟ ଜ୍ଞାନିଲିନ୍ଦ
ହୋରଗେ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଅନନ୍ତର ଜ୍ଞାନିଲା ଶାଦ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ
ନାଗିରିକରାଗି ନବଜାଗଦ୍ଦ୍ଵା ଚଂଦୁ ମାନ୍ୟାଫଦେ ଗାଁ
ନୁପଥଂ ରୀତିଯାଲୁ ନୁବିବାଗି ତମ୍ଭ ଜ୍ଞାନେଶ୍ୱର
ପାଯୁ ନଦେଶିକୋଣଦୁ ହୋଗ୍ୟାଲୁ ଅଦକାଶଗିର
ବେଳେବୁ ବୁଦ୍ଧୀତ୍ବଦିନ ଅପର୍ଦ୍ଦରା ଛିକେ ପାଦି
ଦାରେଂଦୁ ତ୍ରୈଦୁକୋଣଦୁ ଏ ଜ୍ଞାନିନ ଅଦ୍ୟତର
ବିନ୍ଦୁ ନଦେନଂଦ ଜଚ୍ଚେଯାଲୁ ଭାଗପହିସିଦ୍ଧୀନଂଦ
ପରିଗେଲୁନ୍ତି କୃତିବ୍ୟାଫକାଦ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନେଗଣ୍ଠନ୍ତ
ଏଫୁତେ ନୈ.

ଜନ୍ମ ହେଉଲାନ୍ତିର ଆଧୁନା ଅପର ଚଂଦୁ ପାଲନି ଏହିଦେ
ଏବୁଦର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କି ପରିଗୋ ମାନ୍ୟ ନଦୀଷ୍ଵରରେ
ହେଉଥିବାକୁ ଜିଦ୍ଧରାତ୍ରି ଯାଏଗୋ ଏରଥୁ ଏହିକାର
ଗିଲ୍ଲା. ମାନ୍ୟ ନଦୀଷ୍ଵରାଙ୍କୁ ନକାରାରକରି କି
ଏହିକାରକାଳୀ ଭିନ୍ନାଭିପ୍ରାୟରେମେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲା. ଆଗେ
ମାନ୍ୟ ନଦୀଷ୍ଵରର ହେଉଥିବା ଏହିକାରକାଳୀରେ ଅପର
ଗାଇଗେ ହେଲାଦାଖଣ୍ଡରେକ୍ଷ୍ୟାଗରକୁଣ୍ଡ ପାଲନି
ମୁତ୍ତ ଧୋଇରଣ୍ଣିଗାନ୍ତୁ ନକାରାର କୁଗୋନ୍ଦିଦେ
ନାମାନ୍ୟର ବାଗି ଜୁଲିଗେ ବିରତକୁଣ୍ଡ ଜନରାତ୍ରି ନମା
ଜଦଲ୍ଲିରୁଦ୍ଧ ମୁଦ୍ର୍ୟମୁ ଚାରିଦରବୁ. ହୈକୁରାନ୍ତିର
ପୈରିଦିନ ଜନ୍ମ ବରୁଷମୁ ବିଜଳି ଆପରାଧ.
କିମ୍ବା ତରଗତିଯ ଜନରେ ହେବ୍ବିଗୁରୁତାରେ. କି ଜନ

(ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರೋದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಪಟ್ಟಣಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಹೇಳಿತೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು. ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕೊನೊನು ಧಂಗವಾಡಿ ಜೀಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾವು ಬೈಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯಲ್ಯಾ¹
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೂಪ ಹಾಕಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇ ಪೇಠೀ
ಅನ್ನ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಸ್ವಭಾವಿಕ. ಅವರು
ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಎಂದೆ ಹೊದೆ ತವಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾ
ಯಿತು. Under Trial Prisoner ಅಗಿದಾಗ್ಗ
ಅಥವಾ convict ಅದ ತರುವಾಯ ಅವರಿಗೆನ್ನ
ದರೂ special classification ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ,
ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಾಧನಕೆ, ಅಂತಹಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರ
ಪಾಗಿ ಹಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಇಂಥ ಸಾಲಿಫೆಗಳು ಬೇಕು
ಎಂದು ಅಂತಹಿನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅತನು ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ
ಹೊಗಿ apply ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—Then he would not be a Sathyagrahi.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು 840 ಜನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರನ್ನು convict ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೇ!! . . . 840 Congressmen including top ranking persons!

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—A ಕೂನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಡಿಗಳು ಒಂದಿಗನುವ ನೆಲಭ್ಯಾಗಳು:

Morning—Wheat bread, tea or coffee.

Mid Day—Rice and wheat chapathi,
ghee, vegetable curry,
pepper water, butter-
milk curds.

Evening.—Tea or Coffee.

Night.— Rice and wheat chapathi, two vegetable curries, ghee, pepper water, butter milk.

శ్రీ జి. తివస్తు.— జడనేలర్లు కొట్టడు కూడా
 P.S.P.యవరు హోదాదుతారేయే?—
 శ్రీ వీరేంద్ర పాటిల్.— ఇప్పు అవరు మొదలు
 బేడిదు.— మొదలు అవరు కేళ్ళిద్దన్ను కొట్టిపు.
 అప్పేలే ఇన్నొందు బేకెందు కేళ్ళిదు.
 అడన్ను కొట్టిపు. ఇదు కొనగే ఎల్లగే బందిదే
 యిందు హేళ్లతేనే : ఈగ అవరు Soap
 soapnut powder, tooth powder, daily
 hot, water bath, one ounce of ghee,
 one coconut, toilet soap, news papers,
 beedis ఇతాదిగాను కేళ్లత్తిద్దారే. నావు
 మేలే హేళ్లిదంత సమిలభ్యగాన్ను ఒదిసిద
 అనంతరమా సెంట్లు జ్యులిన అరు విషు జనరు
 నకారాకచ్చ 27నేయః పాటి 1958రాల్లు ఒందు
 నోటిపీనో కొట్టరు. నమ్మి ఈ బేడికేగాన్ను
 ప్రెర్సెనిదిద్దరే 10నేయః పట్టిల్ 1958రింద దుత్త
 strike పాయిత్తే వేందు త్తిసిదార్లారే. ఇదన్నే కే
 తమ్ము చుఱుదే హేళ్లత్తేనిందరే, తావు రచనాత్కు క
 రింతియింద సులహ కొదుత్తిరేందు ననగే గొత్తు.
 అవరు కేళ్లద్దారే :

“ Increase in the quantity of coffee, sugar, milk. Supply of a table, chair, good blanket and mosquito net. Supply of two sets of non-prisoner’s clothing, a pair of footwear, a pair of towels, tooth paste and tooth brush, and oil bath every week, meat to be given thrice a week, quantity of fuel to be increased, newspapers, a pack of Player’s cigarette per day, to be provided.” ಅವರ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂದ್ಗಳು ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬಿರ್ಗಾ ಹೀಗ್ಯಾರ್ಸ್‌ಸಿಗರೆಟ್‌ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಕ್‌ಬೆಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಅ ಬೆಕ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಎಪ್ಪು ಮಾತ್ರ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ? ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಆ ಬೆಕ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು?—ಜಿದಾದ ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರೆನು ಬೆದ್ದುಕೂರೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ! ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥರ್ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಜನ, ಜನ ನಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಪರಿಸಿತಿ, ರೀತಿನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಜನ, ಹೀಗ್ಯಾರ್ಸ್‌ಸಿಗರೆಟ್‌ಬೆಕ್ರಿ ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆದ್ದುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳೋಣ! ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಡವ್ಯರ್ತೀ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಿಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು, ಉಷ, ಉದಿಗೆತ್ತಾಡಿಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರು ಎಪ್ಪು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಟಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವೇನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಲೇರೊಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟಿಲ್.—ನಾವು ಸಿಗರ್ಲೇಕೆ ಸೇವೆದ್ದುಪಡಿ. ಇವರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬಂದಿಗಳು !! ಶ್ರೀಮಾತಿ ಸುಶೀಲಾಭಾಯಿ ಹೀರಾಚಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾ.— ತೆಗಿಸಿಕಾಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಏನು ಎಂದು ತೆಗೆ—

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲ್ಯಾ ರಾಘ್ಯ.—ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ತಗ್ದೆಗೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. (ನಗು)

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟಿಲ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದರ್ಶ ಅಥ ದಿ ಅಪೋಸಿತವಿನ ನವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಡಪ್ಪನ ನವರಾ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪಿಪ್ಪಾಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರನ್ನಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನವುಗ್ಲಿಂಜ್‌ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಕಪ್ಪ ಗಳು ಇಗ್ನಿಸಿಪರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಂತೆ “ಬಾಕು ಹೆಸ್ಲಿಲ್ ಅಥ ಕೆಪ್ಪತ್ತಾ” ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತ ಇಂತಹ ಜೆಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಜೆಲುಗಳೂ ಇರಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚೆಷ್ಟ್... ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದುವೂ ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಂದ್ರ ವಾಟೀರ್. — ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಹೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮತ್ತಾಪಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿರ್ಲೇ. ರಾಕ್ರೋ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈಲುಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವುದು ಕಟ್ಟಷ್ಟಪಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನಾಪಡಕೂಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದರೆ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1947ನೇಯ ಇವಿಷ್ಟಾ ಅನಂತರ ಮಂಂಡಳಿರುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಕ್ರೋನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸರಾಯಿತು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾರದ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್ಕೆನ ರಾಕಾಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸರಾಯಿತು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕೆ.ಬಿ.ಎಫ್.ನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ನೇಹಲ್ ರಾಕಾಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸರಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಡಪ್ಪ.—ಪೊಲೆನು ಸ್ತೋಪ್ಯಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಕಪ್ಪಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಲಾಕಪ್ಪಗಳಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೀಗೆ ದೊಂದೆ ಪಾಟಿಲ್ರೆ. — ಅನಂತರ ಚಿತ್ರದುಗಾ ದ್ವಾರ್ಪಾದ ದಿಕ್ಷಿತ್ತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಲಾಕಷ್ಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಇತ್ತೀ ಚೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಡಿಸಣರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈನರ್ ಇಂಪ್ಲಿವ್ ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಟ್ರ್ಲ್ರ ಜೈಲನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟರ್ವ ನ್ಯಾಳಪ್ಪ ಲಾಯಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂಟ್ರ್ಲ್ರ ಜೈಲನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕ್ಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಾಪಕವಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ವಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ಸಂಟ್ರ್ಲ್ರ ಜೈಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಮೆಂಟ್‌ ಹಾಸ್ಟಿಟ್‌ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದಕಾಗಿ ಜಬ್ಬಿನ್ನನ್ನು ನಾಕ ಅಕ್ಕೆರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾನ್, ಎಸ್ಟಿಮ್‌ಇಟ್ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಶಿವಿನ್‌ರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕಳಿಯಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರಪಾಗಿ ಈ ಜೈಲನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಗವನರ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅರ್ಥರನ್ನು ಪಾನು ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಾನ್, ಎಸ್ಟಿಮ್‌ಇಟ್ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಕಿನ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈಲನ ಕಟ್ಟಿದವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪರಾಗಾಯಿಸಿ ರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭರವೆಯಿನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಡು ತ್ತೀನೆ. ನನಗೆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಪರಿಯಾದ ಮಾತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೊಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೈಲುಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ದಿರೆ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಗದ ಜಿಂದಾಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗೊತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಗುಪ್ಪಗ್ ಜಿಂದಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಬಂದು ಸೆಂಟ್ರ್ಲ್ರ ಜೈಲು ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಜನ ಹೆರಗಿಸಿದ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದ್ದರು. ಅಷ್ಟು ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಅದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜ್ಯೋತಿನ
ಹಾಗಿದೆಯೋ?

ଶ୍ରୀ ଏଇରେଣ୍ଡଙ୍କପାଇୟରୋ—ଅ ରିତି, ଜୈଲୁଗଭୁ
ହୁଦରାବାଦୁ କନାଫିକ୍ କିମ୍ବା ଭାଗାଖଲ୍ଲୁ ନାହାପେ
ଜେନ୍ଦ୍ରାଗି ମହିନ୍ତି, ନରଯାଦ ସ୍ଥିତିଯିଲୁଛେ । ଅପ୍ରମ୍ପ
କେଷ୍ଟ୍ର ସ୍ଥିତିଯିଲ୍ଲାପ । ଅଦରା କଳିଦ ଶ୍ରୀ କେଣ୍ଟପ୍ରମ୍ପ
ନବର କେଳିଦ ହାଗେ ଏଲ୍ଲେ ରିପେରିଗଭୁ, ଅଦିଷମ୍ବ
ଅପ ରେଖନ୍ତି, ଆଗବେକାହିଦ୍ୟୋ ଅଳ୍ଲାଲ ମାଦୁ
ବେଦୁ ଅଗତ୍ୟାଧାରିଦେ । ଅଦନ୍ତେ ନାହା ମାଦଲକେ
ତର୍ଯ୍ୟାରିଦ୍ଦେ ମୁକ୍ତି ଅଦନ୍ତେ ମାଦାତ୍ମେଚେ ।
ଜିଦନ୍ତ ମାଦାପେଦର ନଲିବାଗି ତକ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କ୍ରମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କେଗୋଳୁ ତ୍ରୈବେ ଏନ୍ତିବ ଭରପନେ
ଯନ୍ତେ ତମାଗ କୋଦୁତ୍ତେନେ ।

ଜ୍ଞାଦ ଅନନ୍ତର ନମ୍ବୁ ଲେଖିର ଆଖି ଆପେକ୍ଷିତ ହେଲାଦରୁ: ଜ୍ଞେଲୁଗଳନ୍ତି ସେହି ନଫିଛିଯେଠିଙ୍କ ମାତ୍ରାପଦର ପିଷ୍ଟାଦଲ୍ଲ ନରକାରଦରମ ଗଂଭୀରବାଣି ଆଶେଇ ଜ୍ଞବେଳୁ ଏବଂଦିଆମ ହେଲାଦର. ପି.ଏନ୍.ପି. ଯାହାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଅଧିକାର ବିନିମୟ ଆମ୍ରିତାମାରି ସେହି ନଫିଛିଯେଠିଙ୍କ ଆଗୁପତଙ୍କ ପୈଲ୍ଲୋଗାପିନାଦରର ଜିଦେଶୋ ପନ୍ଥୋ ନନଗେ ଗୋଲିତିଲ୍ଲ. ଆଦରେ ଜ୍ଞେଲୁଗଳୁ ଚମାଫିରିଯାରି କନ୍ତାନାର୍କାଗଳିତ ନଦୀରେବେକାଦ ନମ୍ବେଗଳିଲ୍ଲ. ଅଲ୍ଲା ଏମ୍ପେ ବିଜୁଫ ହାରୁତାରେଇ ଆଦର ଲେକୁପତ୍ର ଯାଏ ରୀତି ଜାହେ ଏନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ ତକ୍ଷିତ ଚିପ୍ପି ଖାଦ୍ୟୋଗନ୍ତେ ନିଦ୍ରା ଅଲ୍ଲ ଏମ୍ପେ ବିଜାରିଗିଦେ ଏନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରଦନ୍ତ ନେଇଦୁପଦରକେ ବିରବୁକାମ. ଆଦରେ ତୁ ଜ୍ଞେଲୁଗଳ ଆଧିତତନ୍ତ୍ର ହେଲେଗି ନଦୀପାଦକାରୀବୁ ଦିଲ୍ଲ. ହେଲିରାବାଗ ଜାଲ୍ଲ ସେହି ନଫିଛିଯେଠିଙ୍କ ଆଗୁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ ହେଲେଗି ନାହିଁ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಡಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲ್ಪು. ನಾಧ್ಯ ವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನುಭವವಿದ್ದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟಿಲ್.—ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಹಾ ರಾಧ್ಯರ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾರಾ ಜೀಲ್ ಲೀಲಾವ ಜೈಲನ್ನು ಸೆಲ್ ನಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆಯಂತಾದ ಜೈಲನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಜರು ಜೈಲುಗಳು ಇರುವುದೇ ಬಿದಾರು. ಉಳಿದುವರ್ಗಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ರಾಕಪ್ಪುಗೌ, ಸ್ಟೋರ್ ರಾಕಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಬ್ ಜೈಲುಗಳು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಖೈದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಕೂ ರೆನ್ನು ಪ್ರದೇಶಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗೆಲ್ಲಿಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ರಾಕಪ್ಪುಗಳಿಗೂ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್ಟ್ ರಾಕಪ್ಪುಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ತರಹ ಕಾಯ್ದ ಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ವಿಧ ವಿಧವಾದ ರೀತಿಯ ಖೈದಿಗಳಿಗೂತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದೇ ತರಹದ ಖೈದಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ತಪಾದಗುಂಪು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರು ಪ್ರದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಖೈದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಂಣನ್ನು ಕಲನು ವಾಡು ಹೇಗೆ ನಾಧ್ಯ? ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಖೈದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಬಹುದು? ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾನ್ನೂ ತಾವೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ಸೆಂಟಿಲ್ ಜೈಲನಲ್ಲಿ ತುರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಳಿಸಲಿರಂಗು, ವೀರಿಂಗು, ಕಾರಪೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನವ್ಯ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ ಮಹತ್ವ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ
ರಾಕಷ್ಟ ಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಇರಬಹುದು. ನವ್ಯ
ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಅದ್ಕಿಂತ
ಕಡವೆ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ
ವಿಧವಾದ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನ ಕಲನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ?
ಮಹತ್ವ ಯಾವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನ ತಗ್ದಿಮಾರ್ಪಣ

ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿನ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಇನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅದೂ ಕೊಡ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂದರೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್‌ನ್ನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ “ಎ” ಮತ್ತು “ಬಿ” ಕಾನು ಸ್ಟ್ರಿನರುಗಳಿಂದ ರೇ, ಇವರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಬರಿಯ “ಸಿ” ಕಾನು ಸ್ಟ್ರಿನರುಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇವರೂ ಕೊಡ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಸಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಬಿಂಭ ಕಡಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯ ವರಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏನೂ ರಾಂಗ್ ಒಮ್ಮುದ್ದ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿನರುಗಳಿಂದ ರೇ ಅವರಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗ್ಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿನ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಿಂಭ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—“ಸಿ” ಕಾನು ಜ್ಯೋದಿಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಏರೋಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು, ವೇಜರು ಜ್ಯೋದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಜ್ಯೋದಿಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಇಂದಸ್ತಿನನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದು ನಡೆಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ ಅವನ್ನು ನಾವ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇಂದೆ. ಅವ ಯಾವುವು ಎನ್ನ ಪ್ರದನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ವರದಿ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಏಂಬಿಂಗ್, ಕಾರಪಂಟಿ, ಕಾರ್ಫೆಟ್‌ ಏಂಬಿಂಗ್, ಜೂಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟ್, ರೆಚನ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ, ಕಾಯರ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ, ರೆಲ್ಪ್‌ ಏಕೆಂಂಗ್, ಸ್ಟಿ ತಿ, ಚೆಲರಿಂಗ್, ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಬೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು, ರೂಲಂಗ್, ರಾಂಡಿ, ಸ್ಟಿನಿಗ್, ರಿಟ್ಟಿ ಏಂಂಗ್, ಚಿಂಟ್ ಮೇಕಿಂಗ್ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ದ್ಯಮಗಳೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ ಶಿಫ್ಟ್‌ಯಾವರೂ, ಈ ಜ್ಯೋದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾನ್‌ಹಾಕ್ಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ದೊರೆಯಿದೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಈ ಜ್ಯೋದಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಹೀಗೆ 4,60,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅದಾಯ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು 3,77,000 ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಲಾನ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರ ವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ನೋಡಿ ವರಗಿಗೆ ಇದು ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅದರೆ ನಾವು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿರಿಯಲು ಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಈ ರಾ-ಮಾಟೆಟಿರಿಯಲು ಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಅವಧಿಯೋಳಿಗೆ ಫಿನಿಷ್‌ಡ್ ಗುಡ್ ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ; ತರುವಾರು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ನಾಕೆಯರ್ಗಳೂ ದೊರೆಯಿದು ಪ್ರದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲ 3,77,000 ಅದಾಯ ತೋರಿಸಿರು ಪ್ರಧರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ; ಅವನ್ನು ನೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅದಾಯ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಷ್ಟ ಬಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ 4,60,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೂ-ಮಾಟೆಟಿರಿಯಲು ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 3,77,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ; ಅವನ್ನು ನೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅದಾಯ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ ಶಿಫ್ಟ್.—ಇಲ್ಲ ತಾವ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಫಿರುವು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೀರಿ. If you take one lakh of last year plus that of this

year, it comes to a total loss of 1.9 lakhs.

ಶ್ರೀ ಏರೋಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಏನಿದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಲೋಸ್ ಅಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. Cost of production ಏನಿದೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಿಕ ಹತ್ತೆ profit ಹಾಕ್ಕಿ sale price ನಿಗದಿಯಾದಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ loss ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿವರಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇಲ್ಲಿದುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Jail Reforms Committee ಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ತಿ ಮಾಲ್ಯಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಟ್ಟೊಪ್ಪು ನಹ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾತ್ತಾದು ಕಮ್ಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಕಮ್ಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ recommendations ಇವೆ. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಅನೇಕ recommendations implement ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಯೋಗ್ಯವಿದ್ದಂಥ �recommendations ಏನಿದೆ ಅವನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗತ ಮಾಡುವದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ರಿಂದೆ ಇವೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ತಿ ರಾಜು ಶಿಫ್ಟ್ ರಾಧ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನೆಂಟ್‌ಲ್ ಜ್ಯೋದಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ rattan industry ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, instructor ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಬೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ Rattan Instructor ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅತನು ರಿಟ್ಚರ್ ಅಗಿದಾಡಾನೆ.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Regarding rattan industry, what I said was that there was no raw material.

ಶ್ರೀ ಏರೋಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಾವು ಸಮಗ್ರೇಕಾಂಧ ಮಾಲನ್ನು open market ನೆಣ್ಣಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಬೈರ್ಪಿಸೆಂಬಿರ್ ಇದೇ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಎಪ್ಪು ಬೆಕ್ಕೆ. ಅಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿರುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗ್ಯೇ ಏನು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಲೋನ್‌ಸ್‌ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿಟಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬಿರೆಯ ಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನ್ನೇ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ rattan ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಪುರದಿಂದ ಬಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದಾಂಡ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇದೇರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ನಾನು ಹೈಲೌಫೆಚ್‌ ವಾದ ವಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಷಿಸಿ, ಜ್ಯೋದಿನ ಅಡಿತ್ಯತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಂಭಾಕರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಾಳಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ನಹ ಕಾರ ಕೊಡ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗ್ಯಾವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾದುವಂಧ ಒಂದು ಅಶಾಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

***Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not unaware of the circumstance that we have been sitting here for long without even a break for tea and I am also aware that the two Demands before the House have received much attention and very many useful suggestions have been made by the members. I am indeed grateful to them for all such suggestions. But, at the same time, I must not fail to say that some members proceeded on some wrong approach based on incorrect information and insufficient information and sometimes actuated from a desire simply to criticise. Anyhow, I must congratulate the members on the very wise suggestions that they have made and I do not propose to detain the House very long. Therefore, if I am not able to answer every meticulous suggestion in great detail, I crave the indulgence of the House to be excused and I assure every member that all useful suggestions that have been made will be taken note of and will be acted upon to the extent possible.

I shall deal with the various cut motions in which various ideas have been mooted by several members most of whom are not present here now. Anyway, the cut motion given notice of by Sri Y. Veerappa is a rather composite one containing four items, perhaps, unassociated with one another to a large extent. It says:

“steps to be taken for establishment of Panchayat or peoples courts with wider powers and higher jurisdiction and rationalisation of appointments to the subordinate judiciary, conduct of court work in the regional language and reduction of court work”.

Sir, these are all very good ideas. I yield to none in my desire or the desire of the House that as far as possible every dispute should end in an amicable settlement between the parties and if they are not able to settle themselves, try to use the good offices of the third party who is disinterested, who will not demand any court fee and try to

settle it with the minimum time and at the minimum cost. The feeling is that the Panchayats and the Panchayat courts should also be clothed with power. It is in that connection, I must say, that there are different patterns prevailing in different areas and attempt is being made to bring them all into uniformity. Sir, there are statutes in some of the parts. But, at the same time, courts have not been constituted. It is rather difficult to do all that overnight and it takes a little time and some of the areas where in these courts are functioning, the nature of the disputes that are referred to them over which jurisdiction is given to them, is also not full and complete. An-attempt will be made to try to do it as early as possible. In the Bombay Karnatak area, Chapter VI—Constitution and Powers of Nyaya Panchayats—this is with regard to petty disputes. In Hyderabad there is the Gram-Panchayat Act of 1956 Constitution and Power to Nyaya Panchayats. In Madras area, Panchayats are constituted under the Village Panchayat Act, 1950. In Coorg, no Panchayat court has been established and in the Bill just to be introduced very early, provision will be made and the matter will be dealt with in the near future.

Sir, the next point is with regard to appointments for subordinate judiciary. Not only the Hon'ble Member who has given notice of the cut motion but various members also have spoken. May I say, Sir, that we are all agreed and the Government yields to none in its desire to have the highest quality with regard to the recruitment to the judiciary? It is the judiciary that should administer justice impartially creating confidence. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the recruitment should be above board and above any criticism. But, much of it that was directed against the Government was entirely misplaced. Sir, the Government have no power to appoint any Subordinate Judiciary Officer or the Subordinate Judge, but it is the Public Service Commission that is doing it. Sri Mallaradhy was trying to trace the history and I am indeed grateful to him; he has enlightened me very much.

But the point before the House is: 'what is the procedure' is there anything for the Government being accused for being partial or for having done anything worthy of being criticised or said to be wrong? Sir, the appointment is made either by the High Court under the temporary rules or by the Public Service Commission and never by the Government. Against whom the criticism is directed? Is it directed against the integrity of the High Court or is it directed against the Public Service Commission? It would not be fair to accuse the High Court because the High Court Judges are not here and the Members of the Public Service Commission are not here. Sir, without mentioning any particular instance, to have simply said that the recruitment to the subordinate judiciary is something which is very unjust and the Government should be held responsible for that and the Government has not done its duty, is a thing which is not correct. Sir, with regard to the framing of rules for recruitment of the subordinate judiciary attempt, has been made in this direction and rules that are now temporarily framed are in force. It is in that connection that recruitment of clerks was being done. I do not know what the main idea was when this was pointed out by members. Recruitment has been done, so far as Bench Clerks are concerned, on three or four occasions.

I may say no person who is not duly qualified according to the rules has been recruited nor has it been said that the persons recruited under those rules have not done their duty properly. They were recruited under the temporary rules by Government. When permanent rules are made the Public Service Commission will make the recruitment. So far as administration of the rules by the Government is concerned, I do not think there was anything wrong so as to merit the criticism of the type that was directed against Government.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—What about the framing of permanent rules?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I understand the impatience of my friend with regard to making permanent rules. I may assure him that permanent rules

will be brought into force as early as possible and certainly within much less time than what he has got in mind.

The next point raised in the cut motion given notice of is with regard to 'conduct of court work in the regional language'. There is absolutely no doubt about the necessity for this. Today more and more encouragement is given to the regional language and certainly not to the English language but if lawyers and clients feel that they can express themselves better in English than in the regional language how is Government to prevent them from doing that? how is Government to control them? Can Government give any directive to the court, parties and lawyers that they should not speak in English, but they should speak only in the regional language?

The next point raised is 'reduction of court work'. This is associated with the idea that there are very heavy arrears in the courts. It is very easy to call something as arrears. When the President appointed a number of Judges for our High Court I was very happy about it. I expected a word of praise in appreciation of the appointments of High Court Judges. It was even said in the course of the debate that the Chief Justice who was appointed had now set matters right. I do not agree that there was anything seriously wrong before. Anyway, I am happy that with the advent of the present Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court the work has been proceeding very satisfactorily. It was in that connection that a shade of discontent was expressed mentioning that an adequate number of Urdu knowing Judges had not been appointed. This is not a very right type of criticism. In the first place, I am unable to agree with the argument that administration of justice in a particular language is essential. Urdu records can be translated. Cases in which the relevant records were in Urdu have been administered elsewhere. It is not as if Urdu language records are not to be found in the cases before the High Courts in Bombay and Madras. Administration of justice has never failed as a result of that.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—What about the Supreme Court?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am very glad that my friend is contributing a good point in my favour by saying that in the Supreme Court the language question does not arise. All I can say is that *mutatis mutandis* what applies to the Supreme Court will apply equally to the High Court here. Anyway, the appointments have been made and I do not think there is anything that could be said against them. I must at this stage say that the criticism that was levelled against the Judges either of the High Court or the District Courts or the Subordinate Courts could have been avoided. If anybody has got a particular instance in his mind either of corruption or neglect of duty or miscarriage of justice, all that I would say is that he might compare it with the overall position and see whether it is a thing which usually happens in this State. There may be a stray case here or there; I do not say no, but I venture to feel that in Mysore there have never been cases of miscarriage of justice. Assuming for the purpose of argument there has been one, does it stand to reason to criticise it on the floor of this House?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There have been a series of such cases.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am not aware of the red rags in the past. I do not want to drag in the past. I am talking of the present. This Government is responsible only for the present and not for what might have been done in the past. If there was anything wrong in the past we cannot be held responsible for that. So it was not at all necessary to refer here to something that might have been wrong in the past unless it was with the intention of telling this Government to please take note of what happened in the past and avoid those mistakes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Exactly.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—We have not committed any such mistakes and so that caution was not really necessary. All the same, I am grateful for the caution that has been given.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—What about pendency?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am very glad that my friend the Leader of the Opposition speaks about pendency. On this particular subject I hope he will permit me to credit myself with a little knowledge. I have known of cases which have been pending even for a longer period than these and still the criticism of the type that was made here was not made in those cases. Does my friend not feel that the pendency here has been reduced now?

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—Still there is pendency.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I should have expected a word of appreciation about what has been achieved already. I may assure that we shall certainly do better next year.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—With the number of Judges now available the pendency cannot be reduced further.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is not that the Judges are not working or Government are not doing their best. So this should be received with acclamation. At the most it could be said that we should spend more and appoint more Judges. That cannot be a case of cut motion.

Then the next cut motion by Sri Srinivasa Shetty is “to discuss the failure of the Government to integrate the Judiciary, the prosecuting staff and to put up proper buildings and provide good library and furniture to courts.” I wish he had added something more. These are very good subjects on which Government should bestow attention. When the Hon’ble Member speaks of ‘failure of the Government to integrate the judiciary.’ I do not know what was in his mind.

AN HON’BLE MEMBER.—He has gone away.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—He is one of the boldest persons I have ever seen. He has not explained what he meant. That is my difficulty.

Then he refers to the prosecuting staff. It was said that the prosecuting staff was full of police people and it should not be so. This is one of the things about which debate can be carried on for months. Sir, the prosecuting staff is only leading evidence and the Magistrate is there to